

ATHLETIC

Vol. XVI, No. 2

October, 1935



Defenses Used Against the
Single Wing-Back Formation

D. X. Bible Earl H. Black Fred Baker

Handling the Football

James D. Kelly

Effect of the 1935-36 Rules on
the Coaching of Basketball

J. Craig Ruby

JOURNAL

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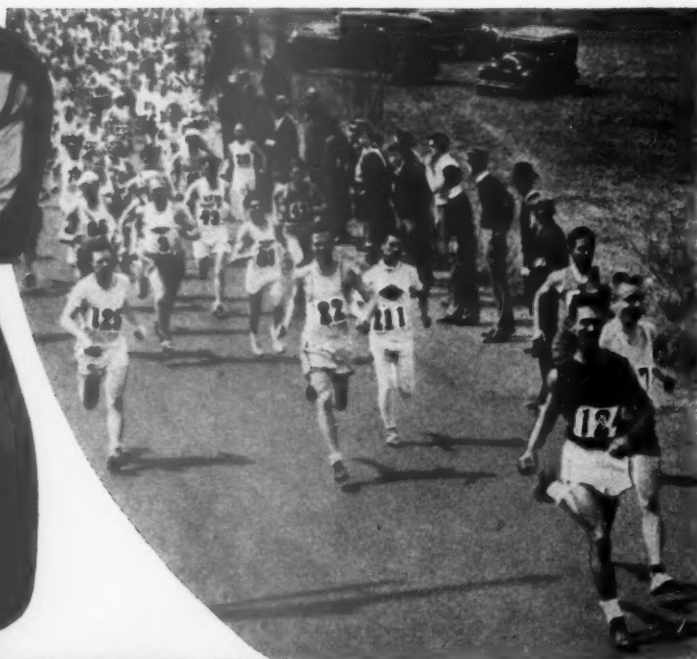
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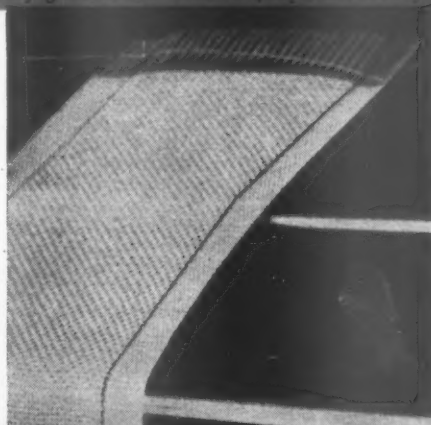
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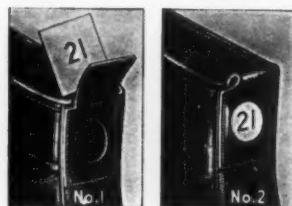
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No. 270 BLACK ARROW



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Patent No. 1,952,409

The two outstanding advantages of the White Spot are: First, the instant identification of Spot-Bilt shoes under any conditions. Second, the provision of a means by which player's numbers can be inserted in the spot and the individual shoes thus identified. The second feature is of particular value to equipment men.

Figure No. 1 shows the lock tab pulled out and a numbered card about to be inserted. Figure No. 2 shows the card in place and the lock tab partially tucked in between the card and the back of the shoe. We will gladly supply sets of numbered cards on request.

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No. 270 Specifications

(1) Black gunmetal leather uppers set off with brass eyelets and brown stitching. (2) Stretch proof web reinforcement. (3) Ventilating eyelets. (4) Cushioned heel. (5) Moulded sole leather counters. (6) Leather insoles. (7) Leather toe snubbers. (8) Durable dustproof non-skid soles. (9) Snug easy fit.

NO. 275 BLACK FLASH

Featuring the patent Health Spot insole designed to maintain the bones of the foot in their correct alignment. The importance of this development to every coach and player cannot be overestimated. The brief scientific explanation of this insole will be found on the opposite page.

No. 275 Specifications

(1) Genuine black kangaroo uppers set off with white eyelets, stitching, and laces. (2) Leather vamp lining. (3) Ventilating eyelets. (4) Cushioned heel. (5) Moulded sole leather counters. (6) Health Spot leather insoles. (7) Leather toe snubbers. (8) Durable, dustproof non-skid soles. (9) Snug easy fit.

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THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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FEATURING THE HEALTH SPOT INSOLE SCIENTIFICALLY AND MEDICALLY CORRECT



**BLACK
FLASH**

For years there has been a need for a basketball shoe that would correct and strengthen weak feet and maintain the healthy condition of normal feet. The consensus of opinion was that artificial support was wrong. The authorities we consulted felt that a corrective construction should induce the bones of the feet to assume their correct alignment and thus create proper body balance. The "Health Spot" construction that we have adopted was unreservedly approved by every authority we consulted. We are here outlining briefly the salient points of this construction. On request we will gladly forward more complete information.

CORRECT POSTURE IS ESSENTIAL

The foot is the foundation of the bone structure. Upon the correct alignment of the bones of the foot depends, in large measure, the correct posture of the entire body.

Basically the foot is divided into two parts—structural and functional. The functional portion—from the arch forward, depends on the structural portion—from the arch to the heel—for its support. The proper alignment of the structural bones depends in turn on the proper alignment of the os calcis or heel bone. Proper alignment is essential because it insures uninterrupted blood circulation and unimpaired nerve and muscle functioning.

The object of the "Health Spot" is to maintain the alignment of the heel bone and thus maintain the alignment of the entire bone structure of the foot. In a weak foot the heel bone has rolled inward or has collapsed at the forward end. To place such a foot in proper balance the heel bone must be restored to its normal position.

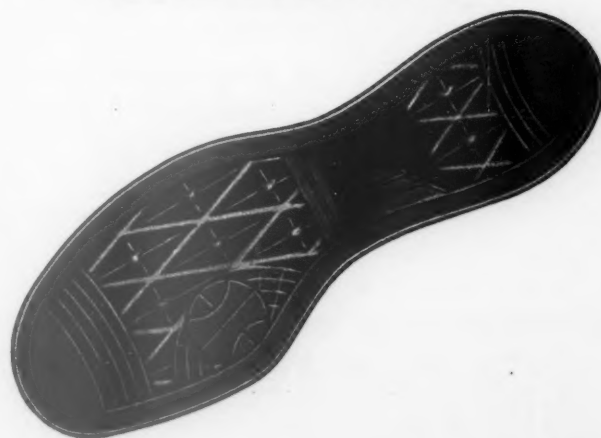
The Health Spot insole accomplishes the necessary realignment of the heel bone by placing a wedge under the inside of the heel thus tipping the heel to the outside. To aid in this realignment the insole is extended up around the side of the arch, not underneath it (see illustration above), and contributes much of the support necessary to keep the foot in its natural position and balance. The arrow points to the "Health Spot"—the only logical spot at which the support necessary to hold any foot in its normal position can be placed.

What the "HEALTH SPOT" will accomplish

The "Health Spot" insole provides no artificial support under the arch. Instead it creates a pocket for the heel bone and induces proper body balance. It allows the muscles and the feet to exercise normally and correct themselves. It permits the blood to circulate freely and does not impede nerve reaction. It safeguards healthy normal feet from strain and overfatigue.



No. 275 BLACK FLASH



ATHLETIC SHOES

Augusta Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

for OCTOBER, 1935

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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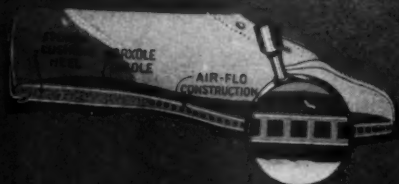
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LEATHER



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COACH.....
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Lloyd Cardwell, outstanding University of Nebraska backfield man, gaining considerable yardage around end in the game with the University of Pittsburgh at Lincoln, November 10, 1934. Cardwell played a brilliant game against the University of Chicago, September 28, 1935.

Defenses Used Against the Single Wing-Back Formation

A Western Defense

By Fred Enke
University of Arizona

THE most popular and widely used defensive formation today is the one called the 6-2-2-1 defense. In this article, I shall discuss the use of this defense against the single wing-back formation.

There are no secrets in the game of football. There is no one coach who has an irresistible offense, nor is there a coach who has a system of defense that will stop all offenses. I believe that it is possible to fulfill the fundamental principle of defensive football with the 6-2-2-1 defense, which is this: Meet strength with strength and weakness with weakness.

In Diagram 1, I have set up a 6-2-2-1 defense which is used against one type of single wing-back formation. In another type of single wing-back offense, that used by the University of Minnesota, for instance, the two guards are on the strong side and next to the center; the two tackles are a yard or more inside the two ends. The defense shown in Diagram 1 should operate as a unit with each man knowing just what the man next to him is going to do. In order to do this, we must have definite assignments for each man to follow.

First Line of Defense

EACH of the six linemen are to take a three point position on the defense

with a comfortable spread of their feet, their heads up and their eyes open. Each man should watch the ball closely and charge instantly the ball is passed. Their position should be such that no offensive lineman can get a good angle block on them. Their stance should be low and must remain low throughout the charge so that they will be in a strong defensive position. They must not rise up on the charge because to do so would permit the offensive man to gain contact. They must carry the fight to the offense. So they must get the jump on the offensive man under con-

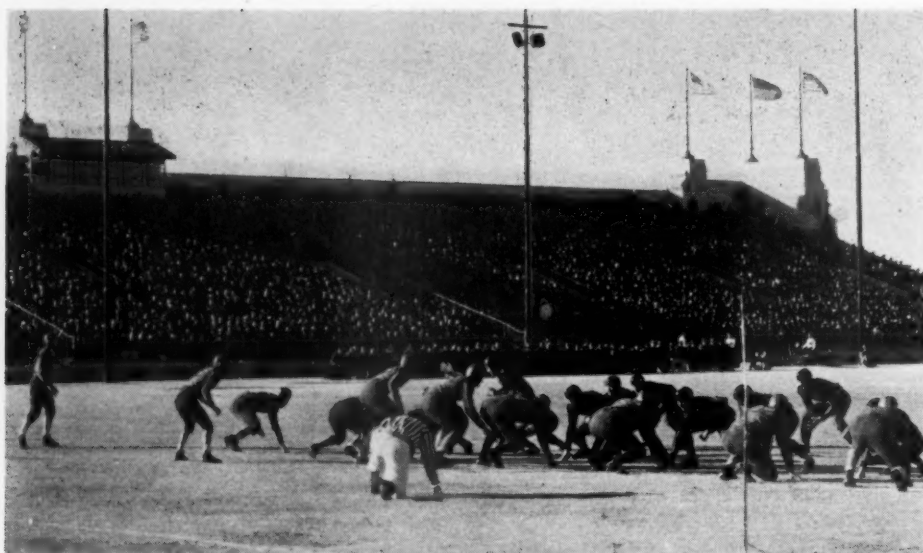
trol first and then slide in the direction of the play.

In placing the defensive linemen on the line of scrimmage, we divide up the spread of the offensive line. We decrease the area which the linemen must protect on the strong side, where the single wing-back formation can hit with the greatest power, and we increase the area each lineman must cover on the weak side.

The two guards charge straight across the line of scrimmage for about one yard. Then they drop to their hands and feet, ready to protect their territory. They should be content to stop the ball-carrier at the line of scrimmage for no gain or possibly a small gain of one or two yards. They are not expected to tackle the ball-carrier for big losses, but they are expected to defend their own territory.

The strong-side tackle, in this case the left tackle, has the toughest assignment because most of the power plays are directed at this position. He must play off the outside shoulder of the opposing end. His charge must be directed first at the end and then at the wing-back in order to get across the line of scrimmage about one and one-half yards. Once he has gained this position, he is able to protect his territory to the inside. The defensive right tackle plays a more conservative game. He plays off the inside shoulder of the offensive left end. His first charge is directed at the end. Then he changes direction sharply to the left, ready to stop weak-side plays. The four center defensive linemen

IN the last issue, B. W. Bierman explained his famous Minnesota offense, which is a variation of the single wing-back. This month, three prominent coaches explain the defenses they use against the single wing-back. Fred Enke holds three important positions at the University of Arizona: Football Line Coach, Assistant Athletic Director and Head Basketball Coach. After making an excellent record as Assistant Coach at West Point, Earl H. Blaik was called to Dartmouth College as Head Coach of Football, where his success continues. Dana X. Bible is one of the best known and most popular coaches in football. His teams at the University of Nebraska, where he is Athletic Director as well as Head Coach of Football, are always among the outstanding elevens of the Midwest. Bible was President of the American Football Coaches Association last year.



Before the snap of the ball in a game played in the University of Arizona Stadium at Tucson

should follow this rule in their defensive play: "When an offensive lineman directs his charge at a defensive man not directly in front of him, the defensive man should stop, look and listen, dropping to all fours, thereby avoiding being drawn into a mouse trap."

The ends play outside of the defensive tackles from 2 to 2½ yards. They charge in at an angle of 45 degrees, meeting the play with their shoulders and with the inside foot advanced. They are ready to protect to the inside, but, should the play develop into a wide play, they fight to the outside, using the cross-over step.

The two line backers, usually the fullback and the center, should be deadly tacklers. They play about 2½ to 3 yards back of the defensive line. They concentrate on the offensive fullback and the man in the tail-back position, watching their movements as the play develops. In this way, they are ready to meet the play at the line of scrimmage instantly. The line backers should not hesitate once they see the play develop. These two men are the key to this defensive system and for this reason we call them the "captains of defense." They play higher than the line and are in a better position to watch the offense. The line backers are in position to fill the hole inside of tackle, outside of tackle or outside of end on their respective sides of the line. Should the play develop an offense on the right or strong side, the center is in position to slide along behind the scrimmage line and support the fullback. Similarly, the fullback is in position to support the center, should the play develop to the weak side.

The main duty of the halfbacks on defense is defending against forward passes. They should stay back about 9 yards from the line of scrimmage and just outside the defensive ends. As the play develops, they should watch the movement of the offensive end on their respective side. This should give them an idea as to the type of

play the offense will use. If the offensive end blocks the tackle, a running play will usually develop. If the end avoids the tackle or momentarily checks the tackle and starts down the field, the play may be a pass. Should a running play develop, the defensive halfback should come up to the outside of the defensive end. The halfback away from the play should not be too anxious to get into the play, but should play safe.

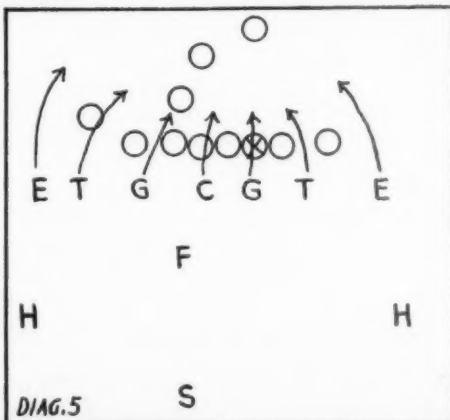
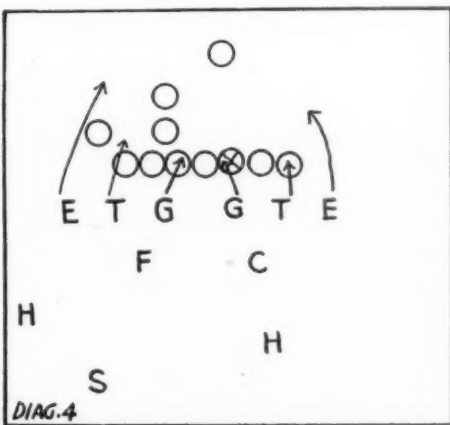
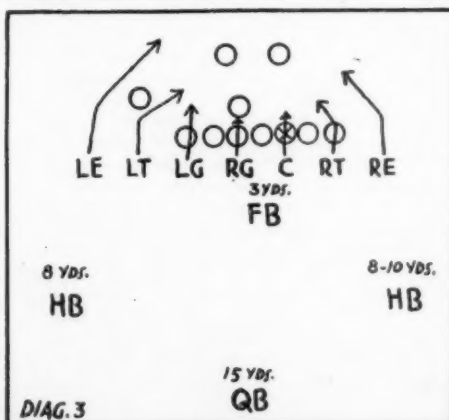
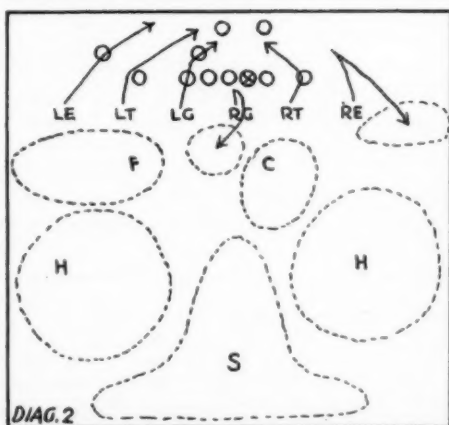
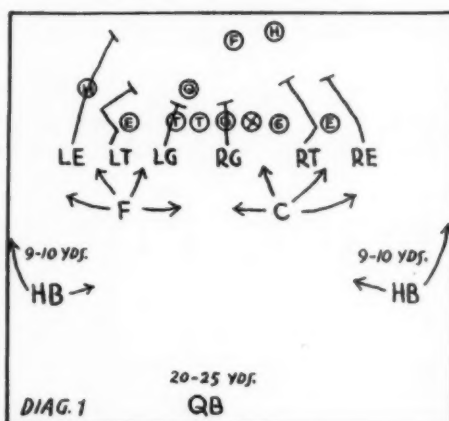
The safety man should play back 20 to 25 yards. He is a very important man in the defense against forward passes and the return of quick kicks. He is the guardian of the goal.

Defense Against Passes

ANY time a pass play develops the players should call out "Pass! Pass!" The passer should be rushed hard by the left end, left tackle, left guard and right tackle. The right guard should cover the short center zone. The right end should cover the flat zone on the weak side. Should the right guard and right end be in too far to retreat and cover their zones, they must continue their charge and rush the passer. The fullback should protect the flat zone on the strong side. The center should cover the center zone. The halfbacks should cover the deep zones on their respective sides. The safety should cover the deep center zone.

This pass defense using the 6-2-2-1 is shown in Diagram 2.

The defensive assignments should be varied when any differences are found in



the formation of the single wing-back offense.

Some teams using the single wing-back formation may have a strong line bucking attack. Others may have a strong flank attack, while still others may have a strong aerial attack. These may necessitate other small changes in the defense.

An Eastern Defense

By Earl H. Blaik
Dartmouth College

JUST as there are many variations of the single wing-back formation, so there are many defensive arrangements of both line and backfield that may be effectively used against these variations. The type of the coach's own defensive personnel, coupled with the known strength of the single wing formation used by the opposition, are the determining factors in planning a defense.

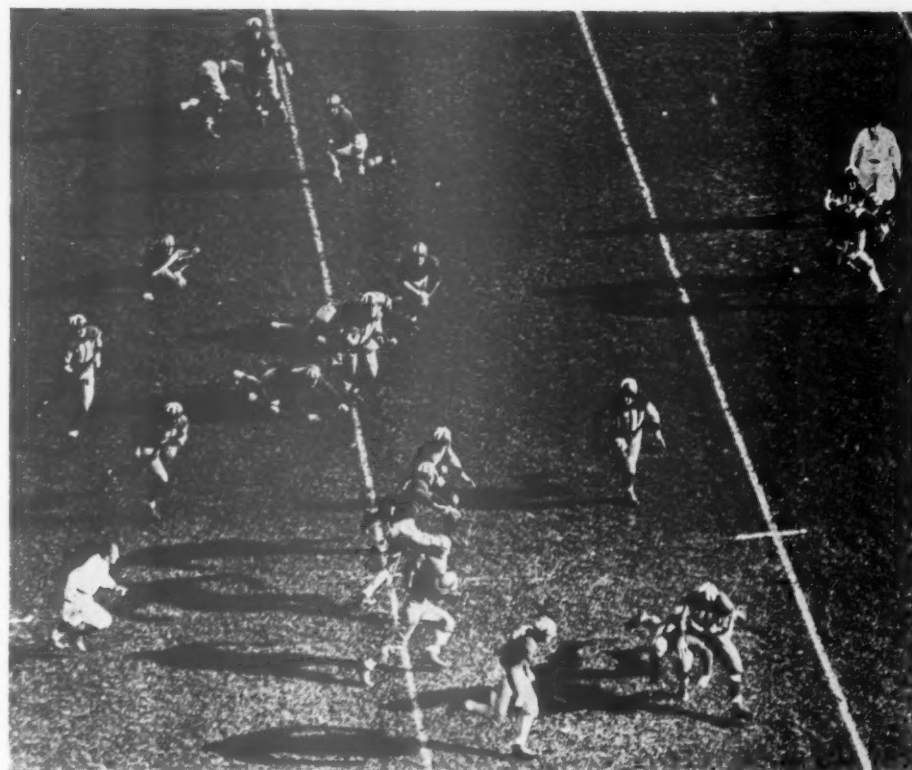
A defense quite often used against this formation, especially when the running game is potent, is the overshifted seven-man line with special arrangement of the defensive backs to take care of the scouted strength of the attack and to reinforce the line at the points most needed.

Therefore, assuming the opposition has a strong running game coming out of the single wing formation, the defense shown in Diagram 3 would be reasonably effective.

Individual Assignments

THE left end, playing into the heart of the attack from the outside, practically stops flank plays; besides he is in excellent position to rush the passer.

The left tackle, playing in front of and off the wing-back, should stop off-tackle



A bit of action from the Dartmouth-Harvard game of 1934. The Dartmouth ball-carrier is beyond the scrimmage line and almost in the open.

plays and in turn put pressure on the passer.

The left guard, in front of the opposing end, can reinforce the inside of his tackle against cross-checks, as well as dominate the straight-ahead territory, along with the other guard and center, all of whom play a strictly territory game, with the center being able to increase his range because of playing in front of the opposing center.

The right tackle plays in front of the opposing end and over him, varying his game from that of a floater to a fast charger, depending on the field position and the situation. He is in excellent position to check the offensive end going out on passes.

The weak-side end plays a conservative game, going across the line far enough to maintain control of the territory between his position and the inside as far as the tackle. He also is in position to work deep into outside plays, slowing them down sufficiently to allow the right wing-back, who is 8 to 10 yards in the rear, to come up to make the tackle.

The backfield positions are as noted in the diagram.

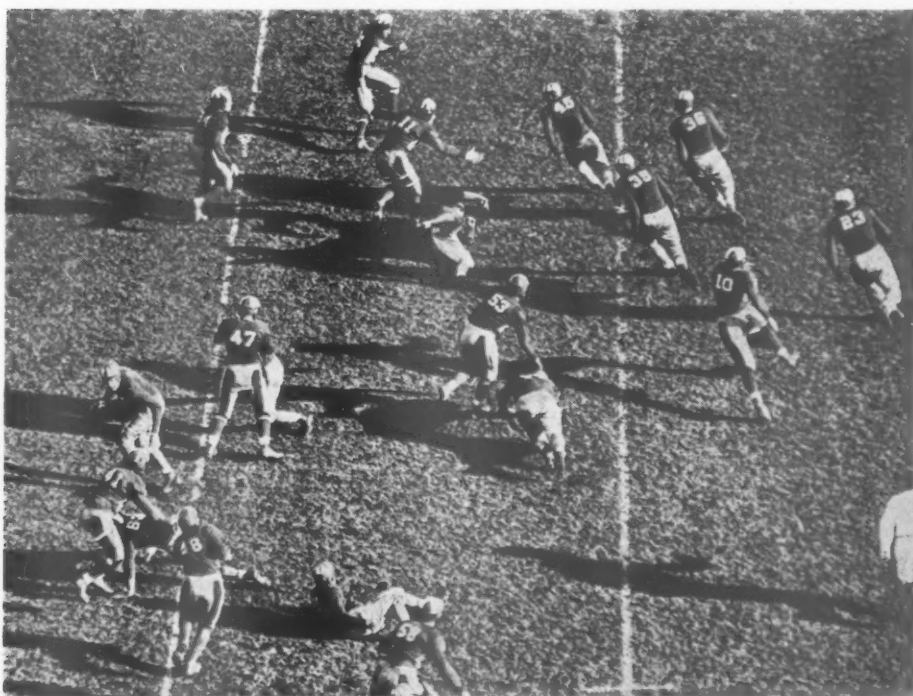
Pass Defense

AS for a pass defense, it all depends on the types of passes thrown by the opposition and the degree of proficiency in receiving them shown by the receivers. In any case, the pass defense should be altered to meet their strength, and it should always have the first essential of a good pass defense; that is, pressure from the line on the passer.

A Midwest Defense

By D. X. Bible
University of Nebraska

WHEN we are defending against the single wing-back formation, using a six-man line, our formation is as shown in Diagram 4. The short-side guard is placed on the third man from the end. The guard on the strong side is



An end sweep by the Dartmouth College team in the 1934 game with Harvard University. Readily identified are Clark (23), Merrill (39), Stearns (45) and Bennett (36).

half a space to the outside of the third man from the end. The tackles play as wide as necessary to keep from being blocked. They charge in. They should be what we call "busters." The ends play in position to go for the outside man of the interference. The men backing up the line, the center and fullback, are 2 or 3 yards behind the line and between guard and tackle.

We drive the end and tackle on the strong side in hard. We expect the two guards to protect the middle. The tackle on the short side holds the fort and protects the flank to some extent, the right

end driving in. The halfback on the strong side is up closer and wider than the halfback on the weak side. The safety man plays near the strong side, and the halfback on the short side moves over to his left slightly and back just a little.

If we are using a seven-man line, as shown in Diagram 5, again the short-side guard is about opposite the third man from the end. The other men are properly spaced, with the strong-side guard playing like a tackle and becoming the player who smashes the interference. The strong-side tackle now plays like an end, and the strong-side end makes the play safe. The

one man who backs up the line plays from 3 to 4 yards back and favors the strong side.

Pass Defense

AGAINST the forward pass, we ask the fullback to protect the territory in front of the end, and the halfback the outside territory. Against backward passes, we try to force the play as quickly as possible.

Against the lateral pass, we try to have the men on the line of scrimmage force the play as quickly as possible and depend upon the men backing up the line and the halfbacks to take care of the man who receives the lateral.

Of Interest to Football Officials

Ruling on Fouls Committed Behind the Goal Line

By Meyer Morton
Western Conference Official

FOULS committed behind the goal line are very confusing and seemingly complicated. It is believed that the following classification is both clarifying and simplifying.

The two major classifications are (1) when the ball is free and (2) when the ball is not free.

When the Ball Is Free

FOULS committed behind the goal line when the ball is free may be sub-classified into the following four divisions:

- (a) Fouls committed by Team A behind the opponents' goal line.
- (b) Fouls committed by Team B behind its own goal line.
- (c) Fouls committed by Team A behind its own goal line.
- (d) Fouls committed by Team B behind the opponents' goal line.

A foul committed behind the opponents' goal line by Team A when the ball is free. This is always a touchback, subject only to the one exception hereinafter noted. (Rule 9, Section 6, Article 1, Item 6, and Rule 10, Section 2, Article 2.) The reason for this is evident, for, if the foul had been committed on the field of play, the penalty would be loss of ball to the opponents at the point of the foul. Applying that rule behind the goal line, the enforcement of the penalty would give Team B the ball behind its goal line, and it would consequently mean a touchback.

If a foul is committed by Team B behind its own goal line when the ball is free, it is a safety (Rule 9, Section 4, Article 2) for, applying the analogy as if the foul had been committed in the field of play, the penalty would be enforced from the point of the foul and, if so enforced, it would give Team A the ball behind Team

B's goal line and thus constitute a safety. The Rule Book no longer contains a provision for the allowance or awarding of a touchdown on such a foul.

Fouls committed by Team A behind its own goal line when the ball is free. If, when the ball is free, Team A commits a foul behind its own goal line, the enforcement of the penalty results in giving the opponents the ball behind Team A's goal line. This is a safety. (Rule 9, Section 4, Article 2.)

Fouls committed by Team B behind the opponents' goal line when the ball is free. Applying the same rule, if Team B commits a foul behind Team A's goal line when the ball is free, it would result in giving the ball to Team A behind its own goal line, and this is a touchback. (Rule 9, Section 6, Article 1, Item 6.)

There is one exception to these rulings, and that is when the kicker is run into or roughed behind the goal line. This is a specific penalty and is enforced from the spot where the ball was put in play, regardless of the fact that the ball is free, and, as the ball is always put in play in the field of play, the enforcement of the penalty would leave the ball in the field of play, and so it cannot be a touchback. (Rule 10, Section 2, Article 2.)

When the Ball Is Not Free

FOULS committed behind the goal line when the ball is not free may be sub-classified just as may those made when the ball is free.

MANY coaches are also football officials or are at least partly responsible for the training of officials. Such coaches will find these articles by Meyer Morton and J. B. Buehler very helpful. Morton is a graduate of the University of Michigan and a successful Chicago attorney who spends his autumn Saturdays officiating Big Ten football games. Buehler is head of the Department of Physical Education at John Marshall High School, Los Angeles, California.

(a) Fouls committed by Team A behind the opponents' goal line.

(b) Fouls committed by Team B behind its own goal line.

(c) Fouls committed by Team A behind its own goal line.

(d) Fouls committed by Team B behind the opponents' goal line.

Fouls committed by Team A behind the opponents' goal line when the ball is not free. These fouls are penalized from the spot of the foul (Rule 12, Section 1), and under this sub-classification a seemingly confusing situation may arise. If, after the enforcement of the penalty for the foul, the ball is left in possession of Team A behind the opponents' goal line, whereas the ball is actually declared dead in the field of play, Team A would benefit by its own foul. The remedy for this situation is for Team B to decline the penalty, thus leaving the ball in the field of play in Team A's possession, rather than behind the goal line. If, however, Team A succeeds in carrying the ball over the goal line on such a play, and the enforcement of the distance penalty for the foul still leaves the ball behind the goal line, then Team A is awarded the touchdown. It should be noted that the touchdown is allowed in spite of the fact that Team A has committed a foul on the play, rather than by virtue of the foul. (Question 52, Page 79 of the Rule Book.) There is one exception to this rule, viz.: interference by Team A on a forward pass behind Team B's goal line. This is a touchback. (Rule 9, Section 6, Item 5, Penalty 1, Page 30.)

Fouls committed by Team B behind its own goal line when the ball is not free. As the penalty for such foul would place the ball behind the goal line, the ball is moved to the one-yard line unless it was put in play on or inside the one-yard line, in which case the penalty is one-half the distance to the goal line from the spot where the ball was put in play. (Rule 12, Section 2, Article 3.) There is an ex-

ception to this rule, viz.: an illegal forward pass made by Team B from behind

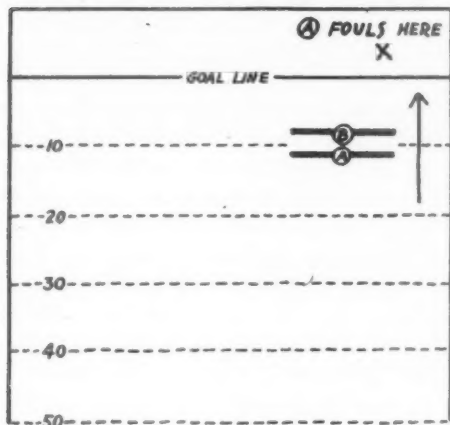


Diagram 1

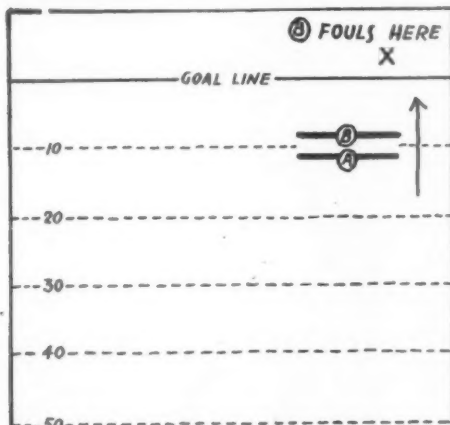


Diagram 2

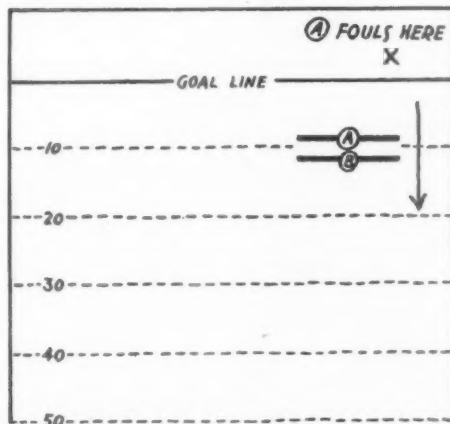


Diagram 3

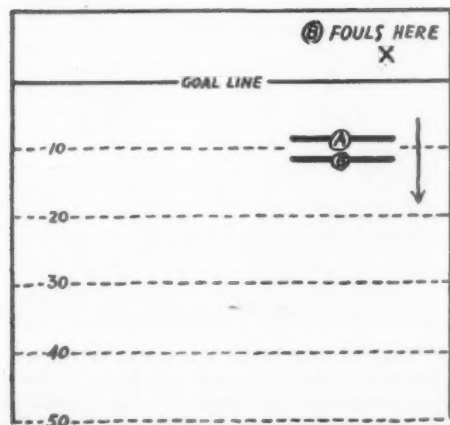


Diagram 4

its goal line, which is a safety. (Rule 9, Section 4, Article 2.)

Fouls committed by Team A behind its own goal line when the ball is not free. As the penalty for such fouls is enforced from the point of the foul, the enforcement of the penalty would always result in leaving the ball behind Team A's goal line in its possession, and would constitute a safety under Rule 9, Section 4, Article 2.

Fouls committed by Team B behind the opponents' goal line when the ball is not free. The penalty for such fouls is enforced from the point of the foul (Rule 12, Section 1) and if, after the enforcement of the penalty, the ball is left in possession of Team A behind its own goal line, it is a touchback. (Rule 9, Section 6, Article 1, Item 6.) If, however, the enforcement of

Diagram 1

Ball is free.
A fouls in B's end zone.
Ruling: Touchback.

Diagram 2

Ball is free.
B fouls in own end zone.
Ruling: Safety.

Diagram 3

Ball is free.
A fouls in own end zone.
Ruling: Safety.

Diagram 4

Ball is free.
B fouls in A's end zone.
Ruling: Touchback.
Exception: Running into or roughing the kicker. Penalize such a foul from the spot where the ball was put in play.

Diagram 5

Ball is not free.
A fouls in B's end zone.
Ruling: Enforce penalty from the spot of the foul. B has a right to refuse the penalty. Touchdown may result on the play and be allowed despite penalty.
Exception: It is a touchback if the foul is offensive interference on a forward pass.

Diagram 6

Ball is not free.
B fouls in own end zone.
Ruling: Ball is put in play on 1-yard line unless it was previously put in play within 1-yard line, in which case penalty is $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to goal line from spot where it was put in play.

Diagram 7

Ball is not free.
A fouls in own end zone.
Ruling: Safety.

Diagram 8

Ball is not free.
B fouls in A's end zone.
Ruling: Enforce penalty from spot of foul. If penalty leaves the ball behind the goal line, it is a touchback.
Exception: Running into or roughing the kicker. Enforce penalty for such foul from the spot of the previous down.

the penalty from the point of the foul results in taking the ball from the end zone
(Continued on page 36)

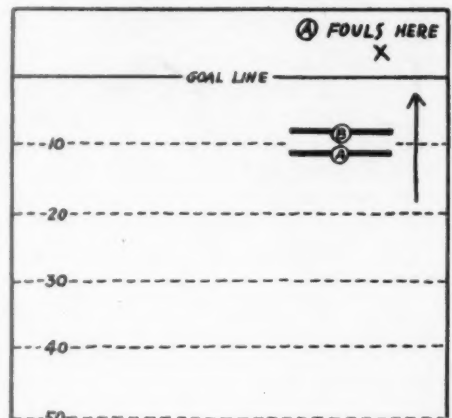


Diagram 5

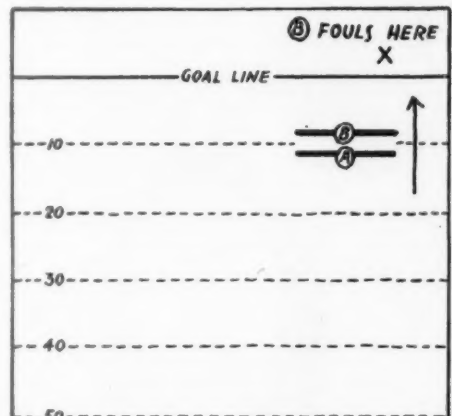


Diagram 6

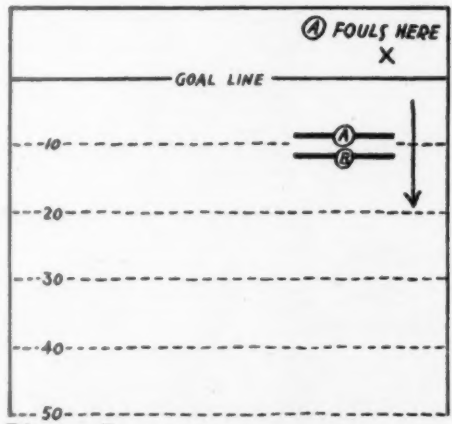


Diagram 7

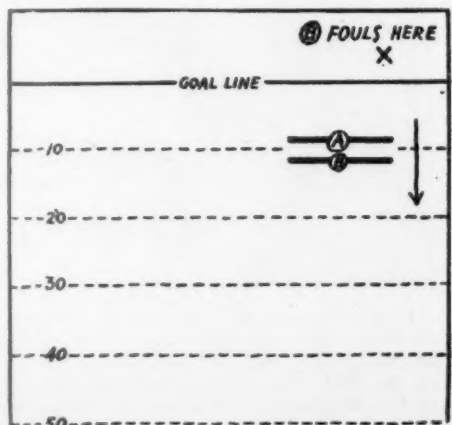


Diagram 8

Further Fundamentals of Football

LAST month, certain important football fundamentals were discussed briefly: those involved in carrying the ball and tackling. These fundamentals were illustrated by photographs of players who were members of the All-Star team that played the Chicago Bears on Soldiers Field, Chicago, on the evening of August 29th.

Additional fundamentals are discussed this month. These deal with the receiving of forward passes by ends and backs, and the various duties of the center.

Forward Pass Receiving

SINCE present-day football utilizes an aerial attack (when fortunate enough



Don Hutson of the University of Alabama catching a forward pass. Note that he has left the ground and that his eyes are focused on the ball. He has plucked the ball out of the air and has ten points of contact on the ball. By having the ball in his finger tips, he has control of it.

By B. A. Ingwersen
Northwestern University



Joe Salatino of the University of Santa Clara catching a forward pass. Note that he has jumped into the air for the ball and has his eyes focused on it. There is a chance that he will fumble the ball because his hands are too far apart.

THIS is the second article by Burt Ingwersen, Northwestern University Line Coach, on football fundamentals. The first was published in the September issue. As with the first article, this is illustrated by photographs of players who were members of the All-Star team that played the Chicago Bears in August of this year. All of these photographs have been published through the courtesy of the Chicago Tribune. Reprints of these photographs, suitable for posting on gymnasium bulletin boards, will be made and may be secured without cost by subscribers.

to have a passer), receivers must be developed who are proficient at catching the ball. In the South; where the passing attack is stressed, we find two or three good pass receivers on each team. Some of the outstanding men of recent years have been Barrett and Fatheree of Louisiana State University, Hardy and Kyle of Tulane University, McCauley and Sylvester of Rice Institute, Fuqua of Southern Methodist University, Pounders, Feathers and Rose of the University of Tennessee, Geny, Plasman and Peebles of Vanderbilt University, and Hutson of the University of Alabama.

There are a number of fundamentals that the coach may teach his pass receiver



Don Hutson of the University of Alabama catching a forward pass with his right hand. Note that the five fingers of his right hand are wrapped around the ball. It is an asset for a pass receiver to have long fingers.

ers. Most of these are covered in the following suggestions to backs and ends.

1. Master the art of deceiving the opposing backs by employing different angles and runs when going down after passes.

2. Do not run at full speed after you get past the line of scrimmage. Have some speed left after the ball is thrown. There is more chance of your getting under the ball.

3. Get into such position that it will not be possible for an opponent to cover you.

4. Learn to catch passes with the hands and not with the torso.

5. Develop spring in your legs so that you can jump into the air to receive the ball.

6. Pluck the ball out of the air, as do most good pass receivers.

7. Catch the ball first and then think about running.

8. Never take your eyes off the ball until it is entirely within your control.

9. Develop skill in taking passes on the run so that the passer can allow for your speed in his throw.

10. Always make an attempt to catch the ball.

Play of the Center

THE position of center is one of the most important positions on the team. A great team has yet to be seen with a poor center. He starts every offensive play and is the key on defense in the present-day football. He has to be as alert as a defensive back, because he has to play out of the line a great deal on defense and help knock down forward passes.

The first important factors relating to the center are the stance and the pass. Coaches differ on the stance. Some say that the center should have his right foot back if he is a right-handed passer, while others say his left foot should be back. Most coaches, however, agree that it makes very little difference. If the center prefers his right foot back, the heel of the left foot should be in line with the toe of the right foot. He should not take too wide a stance, or he will lose control of his body. The center's knees should be bent, his back straight, his buttocks low and his head well over the ball. His weight should be well distributed so that he cannot be pushed back, pulled forward or shoved to either side; also so that he can charge and block effectively. He should not place any weight on the ball.

The center must give all his attention to the pass until it is completed, and then play his opponent. He must have a good sense of rhythm so that he can control the speed, height, distance and direction of the ball. This requires constant practice. All passes must be started the same way, whether they are long or short. The center may use the end-over-end or spiral pass, but most centers use the spiral pass.

Edward Kawał, a former University of Illinois center, passing the ball. Note the wide stance, with his feet on the same line.



Elwood Kalbaugh of Princeton University about to pass the ball. Note that he is a left-handed passer. His left foot is back, his buttocks are down and his back is straight. His knees are bent, as they should be, but they should not point out.



Gerald Ford of the University of Michigan over the ball. Note that, although he is a right-handed passer, he has his left foot back. The heel of his left foot is slightly raised, his back is straight and his buttocks are down. Also note the unusual position of his hands on the ball. Stanley Williamson of the University of Southern California passed the ball with his hands in this same position.



It is essential that the center know the speed of each back so he can give him the proper lead. On an end run, he must pass the ball so the back will not have to rise up and can receive the ball at his full speed. Too many times a back fails to hit the hole at the right time because the center did not give him a long enough lead.

On all short passes to backs, the center should make the passes at uniform speed. "Not too fast, not too slow; not too high and not too low" is a common saying that the center should remember. On fullback smashes, it is a good plan for the center

to float the ball back about knee high so that the fullback will have to reach for it on his first step.

When passing to a punter, the center should not pass the ball too high. He should pass it back by aiming above the kicker's belt. It is an asset if the center can always pass the ball with the laces up when it reaches the kicker's hands.

The center should remember to be always the first man to line up after the ball has been declared dead by the referee. By so doing he can speed up the play of his team. Lastly, he must realize, on a wet,

muddy day, the importance of having the ball wiped off with a towel.

After the ball has been passed, the center must know how to use the different blocks to help make the offense succeed. He may have to fill up a hole where an offensive guard has pulled out, help carry out a defensive lineman, protect against a pass or kick, or go down the field and cut down a secondary back.

The blocks used by most centers are the shoulder block, pivot shoulder block and long body block.

(Continued on page 34)

Training, Conditioning and the Care of Athletic Injuries

Sprains of the Ankle

By Walter E. Meanwell, M.D., D.P.H.
University of Wisconsin

IN the September ATHLETIC JOURNAL were discussed the principles of the treatment of sprains in general. Certain sprains, because of their frequency and importance, warrant special consideration. Of these, sprains of the ankle are the most common.

Given a sprained ankle on the playing field; the first step after recognition of the condition is to caution against further use of the ankle. Have the boy carried or aided into the dressing room without permitting his foot to be used in walking. Often the shoe and ankle supports are removed on the field and then the boy limps in on the unsupported ankle. This increases the bleeding into the area and the resultant swelling. Support the ankle to prevent this.

Treatment

SOAK a sprained ankle at the earliest possible moment in a bucket of ice cold water, or wrap it in cold cloths, or apply an ice bag to the injured area. A sprain is always associated with a tear. If it is a severe tear, some hemorrhage always occurs in the surrounding tissues and an immediate puffy swelling results, which often gives a dusky, purplish appearance to the skin in the region of the injury.

Immediate swelling always indicates hemorrhage due to torn vessels. Theoretically, cold is indicated rather than heat, because cold causes a reflex contraction and lessening of the caliber of the vessels, and so reduces the bleeding.

Pressure is also indicated, for that limits the bleeding mechanically. All comparatively large hemorrhages due to sprains of the ankle are checked in great part by the swelling and resulting pressure they them-

READERS of this series of articles on athletic training and the care of injuries, the first of which appeared last month, are being given the benefit of Dr. Walter E. Meanwell's medical training and his twenty-five years of experience with athletes. Dr. Meanwell is best known in the athletic world as coach of outstanding basketball teams of former years. He is now Director of Athletics at the University of Wisconsin.

selves produce. Cold and pressure, then, are proper to apply immediately after the injury.

In the case of a severe sprain, with much swelling and disability, the boy should be placed in bed for the remainder of the day and night with his injured ankle somewhat elevated and wrapped lightly with towels soaked in a cold solution such as boric-alcohol (equal parts of alcohol and saturated solution of boric acid), or in a salt solution. Over this wrapping, an ice bag should be placed.

Next day, depending on the appearance of the part, and certainly *only after the ankle has ceased to swell*, a change from cold to heat is advisable. Now, and for the first time, heat is employed, and gentle massage around and beyond, though not over, the seat of injury. Massage at an earlier time than twenty-four hours after injury may reopen the torn vessels and increase the swelling.

With each additional day after the second, increase the length and pressure of the massage and include passive and then active movements of the ankle. Rub and work on the ankle under the rays of a therapeutic light, and always upward in the direction of the knee. "Somebody's liniment" is of no greater value in this

connection than is any other lubricant. It is the friction and manipulation, to greater degree than the rubbing preparation, that gives returns.

When the swelling and soreness have begun to abate so that the ankle can function somewhat in voluntary motion, the rule of the Gibney bandage begins. Tape the ankle exactly as described for the Gibney, place a heavy woolen sock over the taping, and then a high shoe which is laced over all quite tightly.

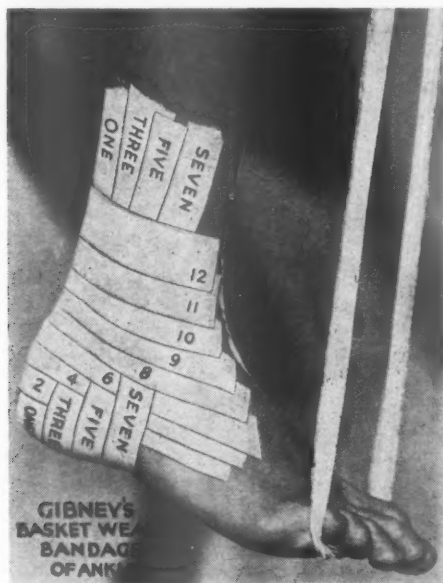
With the aid of a cane, if needed, the boy should walk to classes. The active use of the ankle, safeguarded as it is against lateral flexion by the taping, will result in an earlier cure than if the boy remains completely off his feet. Ankles treated by tape support and *active*, guarded movement return more completely to normal, I believe, than do those treated by complete rest. Active movement is a most important factor in the treatment of joints, as was demonstrated conclusively in the treatment of war injuries. It gives better results after an initial period of rest than does immobilization and passive movement in the treatment of certain selected joint injuries.

With the bandage in place, active movement of the taped ankle, even though slight, will quickly result in the reduction of the swelling. The tape also will stretch somewhat and be pulled from its points of attachment—it "creeps." Reduction of the swelling and creeping of the tape allow the bandage to become loose in two, or at most, three days. It then should be removed and a new Gibney re-applied.

When the old bandage is removed, heat and rub the ankle thoroughly or soak it in hot water. An alcohol rub after removing the tape is advisable to keep the skin of

the ankle in good condition. Often one sees boys who are half raw from repeated tapings. If the ankle is to be taped for any length of time, it is well to use precautions in the removal of the adhesive. Removal is aided by first mopping the tape with gasoline or ether. The skin should be kept well shaved.

For slighter injuries than the one just described, the rest in bed, cold compresses, heat and massage program can be modified or even dispensed with. Most sprains we see in basketball require only the Gibney bandage. The deciding point, usually, is the amount of swelling. Much swelling means rest, cold and pressure, and twenty-four hours' time before heat and massage.

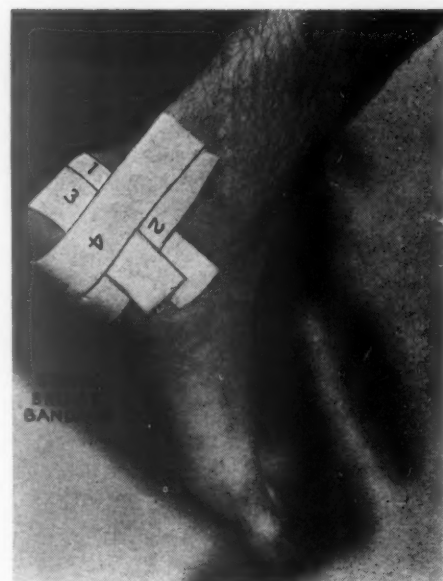


A precaution to advise in diagnosis is to examine carefully for evidences of fracture. X-ray occasionally reveals a supposed severe sprain to be a fracture as well. Go over the lower end of the outer bone of the leg very thoroughly with the fingers, for it is so close to the surface that fracture can often be determined without special skill. The larger schools, with ample facilities, usually X-ray all severe sprains to eliminate the possibility of a chipping, or slight cracking, or a longitudinal crack of a bone. This is a wise precautionary measure.

The Gibney Basket Bandage for Weak or Sprained Ankles

CUT four strips of adhesive tape 1 inch wide and 14 inches long, and seven strips 1 inch wide and 10 to 12 inches long. Stick them by one end to the back of a chair or edge of a table. Seat yourself and the patient, with his injured leg across your left knee. Keep the foot at right angles to the leg, as it would be in standing, by means of a gauze strip, or stirrup, which the boy himself holds. Evert it slightly if the sprain is on the outer side, or invert it if the sprain is on the inner side of the ankle; that is, turn the foot so as to relax the sprained ligaments.

Apply the first strip vertically. Begin about 8 inches above the inner malleolus or ankle bone and back far enough to cover the side of the tendo Achilles, or heel cord; then under the heel and up the other side (strip No. 1). The second strip goes horizontally, from the outer border of the foot near the base of the little toe, around the



heel and along the inner border of the foot to within an inch of the big toe joint (strip No. 2). Now place another strip vertically, overlapping the first strip about one-half (strip 3), and then another horizontal strip higher up than strip No. 2 and overlapping it about one-half (strip 4), and so on until the ankle is covered by alternating vertical and horizontal strips.

Do not overlap the strips on the instep and front of the leg, but leave an open space of about half an inch to permit of free circulation, for important vessels are present there. Never wrap the leg and foot with adhesive tape to encircle it completely in case of sprain *with swelling*. This is good advice even in old injuries without swelling, but is not imperative.

Handling the Football

By James D. Kelly
De Paul University

HANDLING the football, or ball handling, as it is commonly known, is probably the most important fundamental in the game of American football. Many great blocking teams are weak on ball handling and often find a sustained touchdown march of 30 or 40 yards ruined by a fumble, a dropped pass or a bad pass from center.

I believe all of us can remember important games that have been lost by one of these three mistakes, and we cannot expect boys of high school or college age to be proficient in ball handling unless we, as coaches, concentrate upon it.

Passing the Ball

ALL plays after the kick-off necessarily start with the center passing the ball. Some teams still use the original end-over-end pass from center, but I believe the great majority use a spiral two-hand or

one-hand pass from center, the leading coaches favoring the two-hand pass. Our centers use their hands as shown in Illustration 1. We find that by holding the ball in this manner they have greater control of it under all kinds of weather conditions. However, if a boy prefers the position of the hands shown in Illustration 2 and is accurate with his passing, we do not change his style. So far we have never permitted our centers to use the one-hand pass, as shown in Illustration 3, although it has been employed by some good centers on other teams.

In handling the ball on close plays in the backfield, as on spinner plays or cross-bucks, the ball is either handed to the receiving back or tossed two or three feet with as easy a motion as possible. The method of passing usually changes with the boy handling the ball. In Illustration 4, the player with the ball has spun and is

handing it to the receiving back or end.

Of utmost importance to most football teams is the forward pass. A good forward passer is a constant threat and the greatest asset that a team can have. We have all seen great pass receivers, but the passer is at least 25 per cent of the receiver's efficiency. Some boys throw passes that are very hard to handle. But this fault can be eliminated by concentration on the passer. We teach our passers to throw an overhand pass much as they would a baseball, following through in practically the same manner. The ball is held in the palm of the hand as in Illustration 5, with the tips of the fingers on the seams. It is thrown over the shoulder with the nose of the ball slightly elevated, the fingers cutting under the ball as it is released to give it a spiral motion. With constant practice and work on judgment of distance, a passer becomes very accurate



with this kind of pass. Short forward passes necessarily must be more accurate than long passes, as the receiver does not have time to correct the passer's error on a short pass. The passer should be very careful to avoid putting too much of the body behind his pass and ending up out of position, as he is constantly subject to aggressive defensive men breaking in.

Some players prefer to hold the ball as shown in Illustration 6, with the forefinger at the end.

The lateral pass, which will be very much in vogue this year, is probably thrown in more ways than any other pass. We allow our backs to use the style most suited to their physique. The forward pass is usually thrown by specialists, while the lateral pass is likely to be thrown by any man on the squad. On definitely assigned laterals that are a prescribed part of a play, we use a two-hand pass which

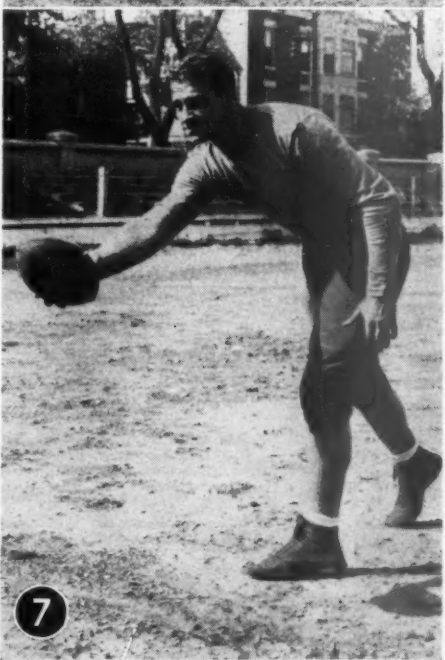
AFTER graduating from the University of South Dakota, where he played football and basketball, James D. Kelly began his coaching career at Fonda, Iowa, High School. Then followed four years at Buena Vista College at Storm Lake, Iowa. In 1927 he was called to DePaul University as Track Coach and Coach of Freshman Football. A year later he became Director of Athletics at the Chicago institution. In recent years he has been in active charge of both the football and basketball squads, which have triumphed with surprising frequency over squads representing much larger institutions.

may be thrown as a player throws a basketball, either an underhand push pass, or an over-the-shoulder pass. On all other laterals, we allow our boys to use their own initiative and give them considerable practice on running up and down the field in groups of four, passing the ball while at top speed.

The shovel pass is used to an end or a short-side back receiving a forward pass behind the line of scrimmage. This pass is usually made exactly the reverse of the ordinary forward pass. The ball is thrown underhanded as in Illustration 7, the fingers cutting up under the ball to give it a spiral motion. Many teams use a shovel forward pass to a man coming around behind the line who then laterals to a team mate.

Catching the Ball

MOST passes from the center are direct passes to the ball-carrier, the quarterback only occasionally handling the ball. In handling these passes, the ball-carrier takes the ball in his hands, which are extended toward the ball and must be relaxed and give slightly, as the ball is received with a hand on each side of it.





See illustration 8 for manner of catching.

In receiving a shovel pass, the player may catch the ball in one of two ways: with the palms of the hands up and the hand nearest the ball on the bottom, or in what we might term a back-handed manner, with palms downward and the hand nearest the ball on top. This is usually a matter of preference for the receiver. Illustration 9 shows the receiver making a back-handed catch of a shovel pass.

All lateral passes must be caught as the player would a baseball or basketball, as the receiver may be in any one of several positions as the play develops. A ball handed to a man in the backfield, as on a spinner play, is received with one hand on each side of the ball much as the player would handle any object thrust at him.

Forward passes are probably the hardest to handle, for they put the receiver

REPRINTS suitable for posting on gymnasium bulletin boards will be made of the illustrations for this article and for that by B. A. Ingwersen as well as for some of the articles published in September. Because of the expense involved, reprints are not sent out indiscriminately, as all subscribers are not interested in all sports. However, one copy of each reprint will be sent without charge to any subscriber upon request. Members of the DePaul University team who demonstrated the fundamentals shown in these illustrations are Co-Captain Joe Sullivan, end, Max Fiske, halfback, and Eugene Powhey, center.

very much on his mettle. The ball may be caught in any position with either the hands alone, as in Illustration 10, or the hands and body. The player should practice catching the ball both with his hands alone and with his body and hands. After catching the ball, he must hang on to it no matter how hard he is hit.

Holding the Ball

THE manner in which a back holds the ball is determined by the direction of the play. When the back is running into the line, he should keep both hands on the ball.

On all flank plays, the ball should be carried under the outside arm with one end of the ball in the hand and the other end tucked securely under the elbow. See Illustrations 11 and 12. This also applies to backs in the open field. They should shift the ball, when necessary, from one arm to the other by placing the fingers of the free hand just above the point of the ball under the elbow, reversing it with the other hand and placing it under the other elbow. Illustration 13 shows the ball-carrier as he has completed the shift from the left to the right arm.



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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

An Old Problem in a New Light

DEAN CHRISTIAN GAUSS of Princeton University, in discussing the perpetuity of college football under the heading, "Will the Football Bubble Burst," in the *Saturday Evening Post*, opens up an old question. THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL has repeatedly called attention to the fact that college football is not moral; rather, it is good or bad depending upon the way in which it is administered. Dean Gauss has called attention to conditions that may exist when college football is not properly administered. He mentions games at which many of the spectators were in a state of intoxication, and he touches upon the recruiting and subsidizing evil. There is not much, if anything, in Dean Gauss' article to which the friends of athletics can object unless it be his apparently pessimistic conclusion that the men who are administering athletics have failed and will continue to fail in ridding the games of their objectionable features, instead of maintaining them on a high plane.

The writer is not disposed to find fault with those who from time to time point out that human beings do not always behave as they should behave at football games or in the administration of their several duties when such persons are in responsible positions.

There are a great many fine men and women who preach against sin. This has been true since the beginning of the Christian era. Some have spoken of the forces of darkness and the forces of light. When evil predominates over good in a city or in an institution, then that city or institution is doomed. In other words, there has been continual warfare between good and evil. This is true in terms of college athletics, in the field of politics and in the business world.

It would be interesting to know whether college football as today conducted appeals more to our finer emotions, and thus contributes to a better life, or whether it brings to the fore forces that are en-

tirely disintegrating and which undermine the moral character of the people. We have always felt that if amateur athletics are administered in the main by men of ideals then the good will predominate over the bad. Those who are responsible for the administration of college athletics are the presidents, members of the faculty committees, the athletic directors and the coaches. We may assume without fear of too much contradiction that the majority of these men have the interests of the undergraduate students at heart, and that they want to see athletics maintained on the highest possible plane. Of course, it is barely possible that some time those who would like to prostitute college athletics to further selfish ends may gain the ascendancy, in which case, as Dean Gauss points out, the game will then suffer an eclipse and will ultimately die.

It is interesting to consider the methods that are generally suggested as a means of solving this very important question. First, there are those who feel that the only solution lies in abolishing the game. These people maintain that so long as large crowds attend football games many of the spectators will drink alcohol and will conduct themselves in such a way as to offend the better class of right thinking and right living people.

Thirty years ago Chancellor McCracken called a meeting in New York City of college and university presidents. The meeting was held for the purpose of bringing about co-operative and united action on the part of the presidents to abolish football as a college sport. While the presidents at that meeting did not take this destructive step, it is well to recall that quite a large number at that time felt that this was the only step to be taken. There are some today who, noting that men have cheated in their dealings one with the other under the competitive system, are suggesting the abolition of the capitalistic system, which is another term for the profit system or the competitive system. Some of our church organizations have agreed that the capitalist system has failed and are suggesting that it be destroyed and supplanted by some other system.

In the second place, some people, noting that human beings are prone to cheat or to conduct themselves improperly in their relation to college football, or indeed in relation to other institutions, arrive at the conclusion that the only salvation lies in giving some national body police powers with the thought that the organization, bureau or group so designated will by coercion and force see to it that men are honest and high minded and that they behave themselves in accordance with the finer traditions of the race.

The objection to this plan is that, whenever power is centralized in a few, tyranny, inflexibility, bureaucracy and decline are the concomitant results. It has been repeatedly found that centralized power and administration will not be adjusted to the needs of local groups and of individuals.

It may be argued that monarchical government is more efficient than is local self-government. While many illustrations may be advanced in support of

this contention, the history of the race shows that there is seldom anything that bureaucrats can do for the people that the people cannot do for themselves. In athletics, governing bodies have been governing bodies in name and not in fact.

The third approach to the handling of the problem under discussion is through education. This is the only plan that is satisfactory to an enlightened and progressive people. If the college men who are responsible for the administration of football are not capable of governing themselves and of administering their own affairs, then college football indeed is doomed.

We believe that the colleges are capable of administering their own affairs, including athletics, but we also believe that they have not done all that they can toward eliminating the bad features of football and administering the sport in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is doing what it can by and through educational means to call the attention of the members of the Association to the need of more serious consideration of these matters. Some of the conferences and other groups likewise are seriously attempting to control drinking at the games and recruiting and subsidizing on the part of their own people. The following statement which has been given to every ticket purchaser at a certain institution is a case in point:

"The Big Ten Conference was organized to carry on athletics on a high plane. The institutions and their representatives, over a number of years, have successfully carried out this ideal, and they have given athletics an important place in the educational program.

"After last football season the Conference directors recognized that drinking at football games was growing and would have to be checked. Each institution agreed locally to take the necessary action to eliminate this trouble. Overindulgence by a small minority results in conduct disgusting or offensive to other patrons and is tearing down the fine traditions and ideals of college football.

"We wish to take this opportunity to give notice that ushers and officers are being instructed to stop drinking in the Stadium and refuse admission to holders of tickets who are intoxicated. We shall revoke the license conferred by the ticket and eject from the Stadium anyone violating the above restriction. We earnestly request the co-operation of all patrons in order that we may keep football games at ——— on the highest possible plane."

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has suggested the following code regarding justifiable and unjustifiable methods of recruiting athletes.

1. It is unjustifiable for a student to receive any subsidy of monetary value, either directly or indirectly, primarily for his athletic services.

2. It is unjustifiable to employ prospective athletes before they matriculate in an institution, or to make advance payment to a prospective student for future services, or to make any guarantee of payment which is not conditioned upon the service being performed in advance of the payment, or to make

any payment for services at a rate greater than the current rate for other students in the institution.

3. It is unjustifiable to permit a boy to participate in intercollegiate contests who has ever received a loan, scholarship aid, remission of fees or employment, primarily because he is an athlete, through channels not open to non-athletes equally with athletes.

4. It is unjustifiable for members of athletic or physical education staffs to recruit athletes by initiating correspondence or conversation, or by arranging for interviews with boys who are prospective athletes.

5. It is unjustifiable to promise prospective athletes employment, loans, scholarships or remission of fees, except as they may be secured by other students through the regular channels of the institution, and those channels should be outside the athletic or physical education departments.

6. It is unjustifiable for alumni groups, clubs, fraternities or other organizations to make promises of direct or indirect subsidies to prospective students, primarily for their athletic ability.

7. It is unjustifiable to endeavor to persuade a prospective athlete, by offer of a scholarship or a job, or by any other means, to transfer from a college where he has made application for admission and has been accepted.

8. It is justifiable to permit athletes to work in any department of the university as long as they give full return in work and receive the same rate of pay as is given to other students.

9. It is justifiable for members of the athletic or physical education staff in speeches, or in response to direct inquiries, to point out what they believe to be the educational advantages of the institution which they represent.

The N.C.A.A. is an educative and not a legislative or judicial body and it does not assume the right to make rules binding the conduct of any of its members. It has appealed, however, to college presidents, school principals and others to eliminate the illegitimate recruiting and subsidizing of athletes. If every college and school in the country will put its own house in order, the abuses that Dean Gauss and others decry will be reduced to a very low minimum. This is a responsibility that faces everyone who has the best interests of the young men of the nation at heart.

The Season Under Way

THE football season is well under way. The important games are yet to be played, but, if the September contests are indicative, the 1935 season will be the most successful since the economic depression set in. Wider use of the lateral pass is giving additional color to an already colorful game. Early attendance figures from all parts of the country indicate that more people will see football this year than at any time since the peak years of 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Apparently strong teams have been unexpectedly defeated, but early season form is not always a true gauge of November strength.

Some Factors of Consistent Winning

By William Lee Rose

Director of Athletics and Coach, Calvert School, Baltimore, Maryland

FOUR topics were discussed in the first part of this article: Why the Desire to Win? Personal Aptitudes of the Coach, Practicing and Game Preparation, and Forcing the Breaks. The discussion will continue under the following topics: Selection and Development of New Material, The Importance of Morale, Self-Promotion Plus Modesty in the Coach, and Strategy as a Determining Factor.

Selection and Development of New Material

THE present ideal of physical education is the stressing of the natural movement of those persons participating, rather than promoting a program of formal activities. It is the joy of playing and freedom of action which motivate rudimentary skills. One phase of the coach's interest in this regard is the gradual development of the participants in one or more sports. The physical education department is a valuable source of future replacements for interscholastic teams.

It may be said in passing that, in many progressive schools of today, for every varsity participant there will be ten or more not on the varsity squad playing the same activity unheralded and unsung. They take part in the various activities for the satisfaction and enjoyment afforded. Of course, varsity participation is the highest goal for those acquiring sufficient skills.

There is always a tendency for the coach to overlook some of the possibilities offered in intramurals. In these games many coaches are prone to ignore the large and awkward lad. They persist in letting his smaller comrade do most of the actual playing. The poorly co-ordinated lad is kept out because, usually, he does not begin to measure up in present ability to the good little fellow. What of the future? The little fellow is too small for the varsity, and the large lad is still too awkward for immediate use.

The successful coach does not forget that in size there is usually strength, and strength is the foundation of neuromuscular development. Strength is also a prerequisite to skill. The development of skills is very definitely concerned with the drive across the synapse. What is sought in any skill is a path of least resistance between the sensory neurone and the motor neurone, the junction of the two being the

THE first part of this article was published last month. It is one of several articles appearing recently in this magazine which may assist the coach in establishing the proper relationship between himself and his job. Especially worthy of mention are "Hints for the New Coach," by Harold Barto, June, 1935; "Athletics and Scholastic Standing," by L. V. Windnagle, June, 1935; "An Apology for Intercollegiate Athletics," by E. W. McDiarmid, March and April, 1935; "Problems Confronting the High School Track Coach," by Fred R. Powers, May, 1935; and "Remaking the Gymnasium," by Sidney R. Boyd, May, 1935.

synapse. The higher the skill, the less resistance is encountered at the synapse. Through a process of trial and error there is a gradual building up of the desired skills. This procedure, accompanied by a little patience, will go a long way to make something out of the poorly co-ordinated lads.

There is also in almost every group of candidates one or more who show little promise, although they seem to have many of the necessary qualifications. It is to be expected that the best skills in players do not necessarily appear immediately. Some of the best players ever developed were drawn from this type of material. Unfortunately, many such potential players never get their opportunity. Situa-

tions of this nature may be attributed to the coach's inability to understand the idiosyncrasies of such individuals. In many instances his judgment is influenced too much by first analysis. He may be wrong as often as he is right. Hence, his criterion will not be too firmly fixed. He may make or break a prospective candidate.

The successful coach is forever on the lookout for latent abilities in the squad. They have a way of turning up where least expected.

The Importance of Morale

SOMETHING must be said about the proper mental attitude of the team and the school throughout a season. This is basically morale. Without the right morale, any effort to produce consistent winners is definitely handicapped.

The coach will teach the particular sport he is coaching to the school as well as to the team. The spirit in the school may need very little creative effort on his part. It will need guidance and intelligent stimulation, if it is expected to get the best out of the players on the field. It is well-nigh impossible to develop consistent winning on the playing field unless there is a winning spirit in the school itself. The school's athletic traditions go far in making the very character of the school.

The morale must be right. The team possessing the right morale has a tremendous psychological advantage over its opponents. It has that feeling of confidence which is half of victory, a confidence that never wavers but always maintains the highest respect for the potentialities of the opposition.

What is morale? Morale is something more than an instinctive feeling of strength and superiority, which tends to inspire confidence and an assurance of success through an unconquerable ability. It is also a carrying out of ideals, and the maintenance of a high state of efficiency.

Self-promotion Plus Modesty in the Coach

TO most observers, self-promotion plus modesty may seem to be a conflict. In reality there is no conflict at all. It is only sound common sense. This seeming paradox is found in the careers of all able coaches. These coaches are silent about their accomplishments which are sure to

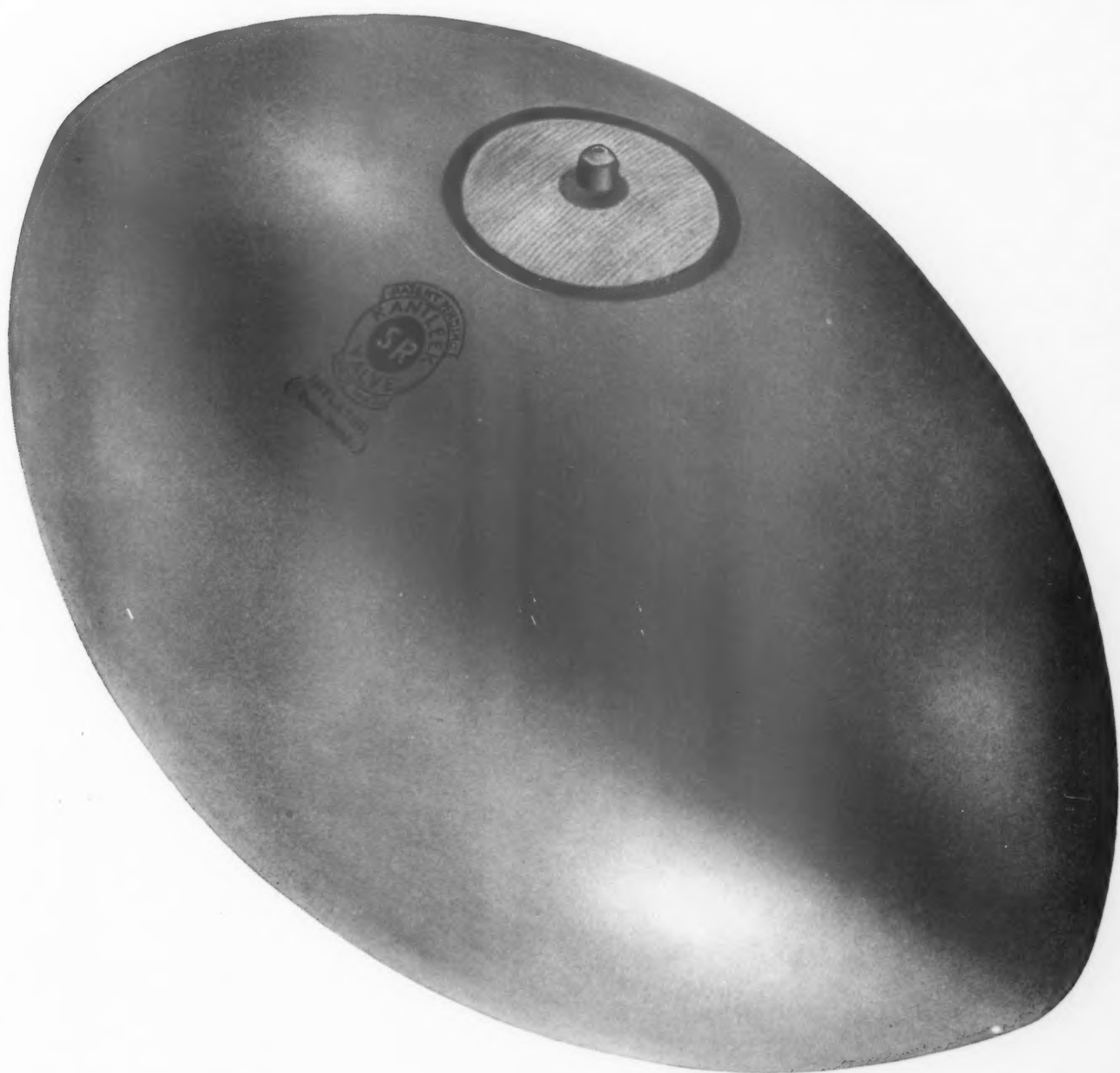
(Continued on page 25)



William Lee Rose

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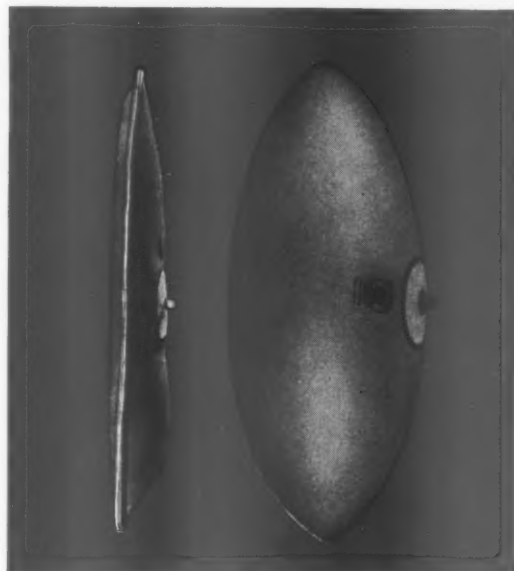


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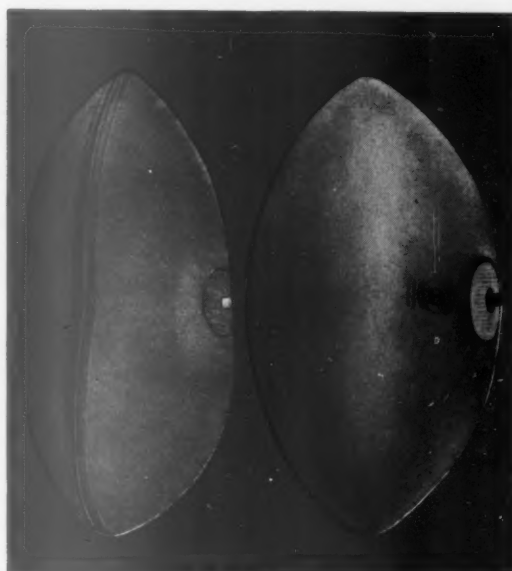


Left

Notice how distortion has already started in the partly inflated two-piece bladder. Thin spots grow thinner. Look at the partly inflated Kantleek Bladder (right). Always the shape of the ball. One-piece, seamless construction eliminates thin spots at any inflation... no strains, longer life.

Right

See how the ordinary two-piece bladder distorts when inflated to Official ball size. Its uneven walls chafe, and thin spots give way after limited use. But the Kantleek Bladder (right), inflated to Official ball size, is perfect ball shape. No thin spots to rupture. No seams or patches where strain can cause leaks.



IT TAKES more than a casing to make an Official football; it takes a bladder. Not just any old compromise bladder that fits the casing like the pillow stuffing in a department-store Santa Claus will do. Bladder and casing must be one perfect-fitting, perfect-working unit... (a good casing around a perfectly fitting one-piece Kantleek Bladder).

A two-piece bladder just can't get along smoothly inside a casing. The wrinkles catch and pinch. Walls are pulled thin at the middle where strains are severest. And the ball cannot travel true. The same thing goes for all inflated athletic balls. Insist on Kantleek Bladders in all your casings.

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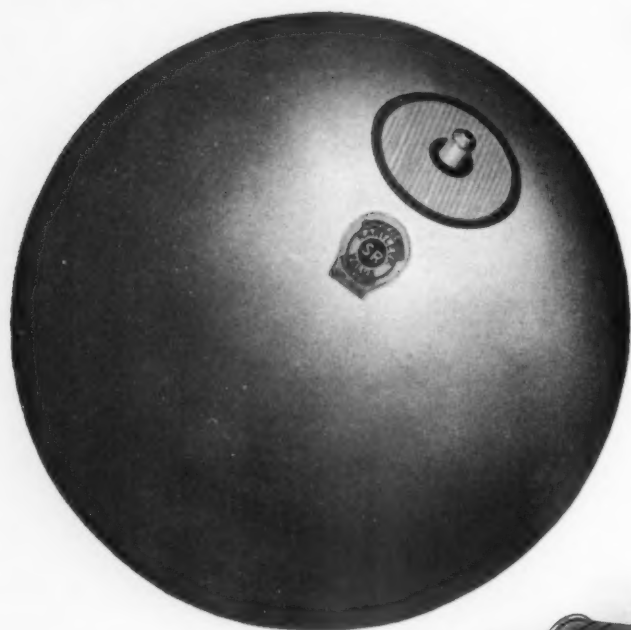
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Some Factors of Consistent Winning

(Continued from page 20)

be recognized and appreciated. The athletic world is usually generous in its rewards to the coach who succeeds in doing things better than his fellows. However, able coaches go into immediate action when they have reason to believe their merit is almost certain to be overlooked.

No coach can afford to ignore public opinion. The public should be kept informed of the real values in athletics and their continuous progress. Some misconception concerning the coach's policy may arise. The press may have influenced such an opinion through the wrong interpretation placed on an event or occurrence. If the public is misinformed through the medium of the press, it is very likely the result of a lack of co-operation between the coach and the press. The printed word is potent and far reaching in its range. Then the coach will use the press, instead of merely accepting it. He will remember that news is made by those who do interesting and unusual things. This in no way connotes using subtle methods of praising self. Nor does it mean exploiting the ability of individual players. Any procedure that would exploit players is ruinous to both player and exploiter.

Many a person who tries to employ self-promotion is in actual fact only showing off. He is carrying out no careful plan, but simply behaving in some inane or peculiar manner because it tickles his vanity to attract attention. Most of us are familiar with the type of individual who has an exaggerated opinion of himself. By

advancing his ego it gives him a distorted sense of values which may become permanent. Conduct of this nature is obviously ridiculous.

Therefore, the coach owes it to the standards of good taste to take care in building prestige and creating a reputation. The procedure throughout is in harmony with the best known pedagogical principles.

The best way to get credit for most things is to be modest about them. The wise coach is modest. Nevertheless, he clearly understands the art of self-promotion.

Strategy as a Determining Factor

SUCCESSFUL strategy is an undefinable and undescribable entity. Strategy which works in one series of events will not necessarily obtain similar results in others. The successful coach will use his faculties to acquire as much control as possible over the devices that constitute strategy. In this regard, common sense selects the easiest means to its ends.

The situation confronting the successful coach requires that first and always he shall outwit the defense. If he cannot find means of doing this, he will be beaten; that is, unless his team is overwhelmingly superior.

How can the successful coach ascertain information upon which his strategy contrivances may be based. Pre-game information about the opponents is important. A careful scrutiny of the tactics and the individual mannerisms of the opposition is,

of course, followed in detail. Being aware of the various aptitudes possessed by his own players, the coach plans accordingly. With this knowledge, he is able to determine his procedure. It is this vigilance toward future possibilities upon which he bases his ingenuity. The same is true when strategy is craftily devised on the surprise element.

There are two types of strategy at the coach's disposal. He may devise a broad general plan and watch the details so closely that he does not have to change his basic strategy often. Secondly, he may develop his strategy from circumstances. The weakness of the latter plan is found in the lack of attention to details by many players. And being neglectful of details may be detrimental to the desired results. The veteran aggregation with its abundance of experience can meet the circumstances as they present themselves. But then the game is won by sheer weight of superiority. Contriving in that case is hardly necessary. Needless to say, most teams are not veteran aggregations. The first type of strategy suggested, if consistently followed, will oftentimes overcome difficulties and atone for tactical errors.

The weaker team cannot wait. It must gamble heavily and strike early, keeping in mind the sound old fundamental of presenting a superior force at the point to be attacked. The best defensive is one pursued in the territory of the opponents.

The whole art of strategy consists in a well reasoned, extremely cautious and ever watchful defensive, supplementing a rapid and bold attack.

Effect of the 1935-36 Rules On the Coaching of Basketball

AT the convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches in April, Mr. Nat Holman, College of the City of New York, told of the great officiating trouble the East had been having with the continual jockeying between the pivot player and his guard before the ball came in to the pivot post. At times, this jockeying almost resembled a wrestling match between the two men. The Association passed Mr. Holman's motion to suggest to the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada that the three-second rule apply to the offensive pivot player when he does not have the ball as well as when he has it. The National Basketball Committee incorporated this motion in the 1935-36 Rules.

The gist of this new rule is that "a player

By J. Craig Ruby
Coach of Basketball, University of Illinois

may not remain in his free throw area, with or without the ball, for more than three seconds while the ball is in play and in possession or control of his team. The ball is in the control of a team when it is being passed from player to player of that team."¹ This means, of course, that when

HOW will the new basketball rules affect the work of the coach? What favorite plays will he now have to abandon? What types of plays are likely to be successful? These are some of the questions answered by J. Craig Ruby, for many years Head Coach of Basketball at the University of Illinois.

an offensive player enters his free throw area the three-second count begins. If he receives the ball and dribbles or passes it, he must get out of the area before the three seconds elapse or his team will lose possession of the ball out-of-bounds. If he shoots upon reception of the ball, the three-second count ends, because his team no longer has control of the ball. He may stay in the area as long as he wishes when doing rebound work.

The effect of this rule on the game will be great. No longer can a giant be "spotted" in the free throw lane or circle and by the use of his height and reach and the jockeying of his guard be open to receive

1. The outline of "The Changes in the Basketball Rules for 1935-36," issued for the National Basketball Committee by Oswald Tower, Editor.

a pass at all times. Now, if the single pivot type of attack is to be used, the pivot man must use footwork properly timed in order to be open for a pass.

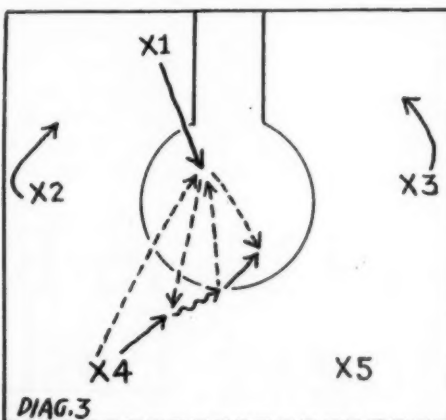
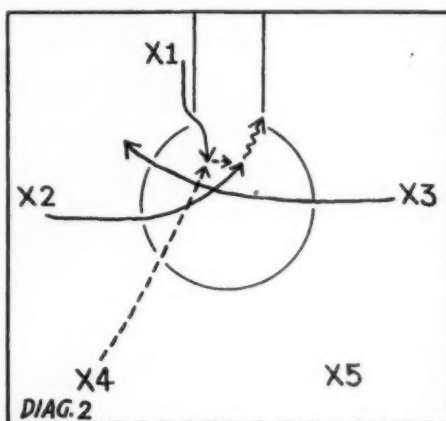
Diagram 1 shows one type of movement the pivot player may employ. While guard X4 advances the ball, pivot player X1 fakes forward, reverses and crosses the lane, when he fakes out and back, and then goes forward at the proper time to receive the ball from X2, who has received it from X4. After X1 passes to X2 (or X4), he must move immediately out of the free throw area, lest the three-second rule take the ball from his team. If X2 receives the ball as indicated, he, in turn, must get out of the area within three seconds.

Many coaches have questioned the legality of allowing X1 to take a position at the lane line with one foot outside the lane while the other is inside the lane, and every second or so lift the foot which is inside the lane, thus breaking the three-second count. Is the three-second count on all of the time while X1 is walking or running from the end line toward the circle with one foot outside the lane and the other in? The ruling on this is as follows: "While Team A is in possession, A1 has one foot in his lane. He pivots so that he is entirely outside the lane and finally pivots back into the lane. Ruling—If this whole movement takes more than three seconds, it is a violation."² Therefore the above described situations would be illegal.

Since the three-second rule will affect the play of the pivot player, it must also change the play of the defensive man guarding him. It is probable that X1's

guard in Diagram 1 will take positions which will interfere with X1's movements, again making it imperative that X1 develop real footwork and timing. Perhaps this new rule has merely moved the jockeying between X1 and his guard from the free throw area to the side of that area. In that event, the rule would not accomplish its purpose.

If we take it for granted that the single pivot system can be operated with this new rule in effect, at least two well known plays will be eliminated, in any event. Diagram 2 illustrates the crossing of the forwards in front of the pivot man. X4 passes to X1; X3 cuts in front of X1, who fakes and passes to X2, the second man across. In experiments to date, it has



taken more than three seconds from the time X1 enters the lane until he passes to X2 and gets out of the area himself, or until X2 shoots.

Diagram 3 shows another popular play which cannot be operated with this new three-second rule. X4 passes to X1, who returns the ball, receives it again and returns it to X4 again. X4 all the while fakes going through and taking long shots. X1 will, under the new rule, have time only to receive and return the ball to X4 once.

2. Play 283, *Basketball Play Situations*, published by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, H. L. Ray and H. V. Porter, Editors.

3. The outline of "The Changes in the Basketball Rules for 1935-36."

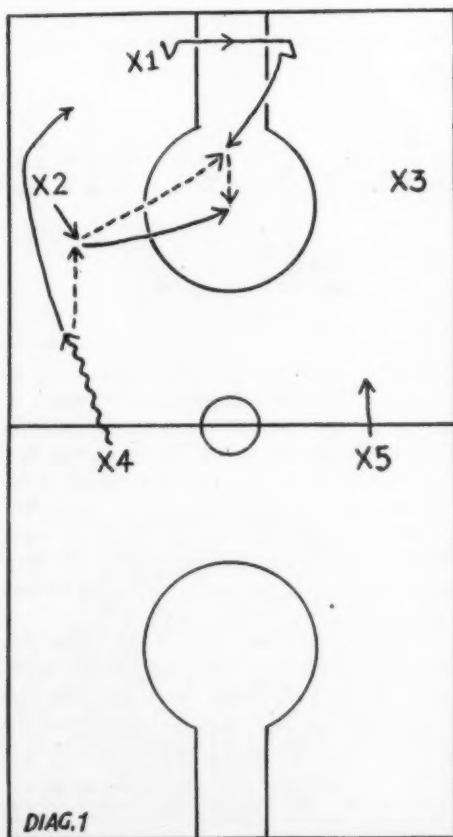
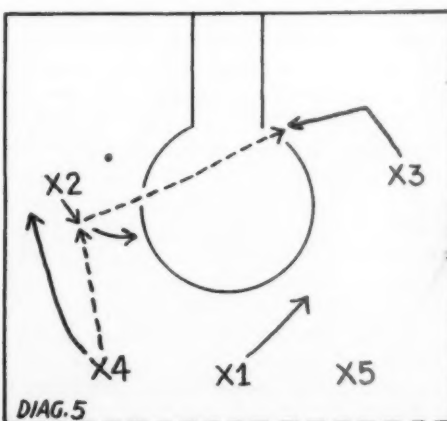
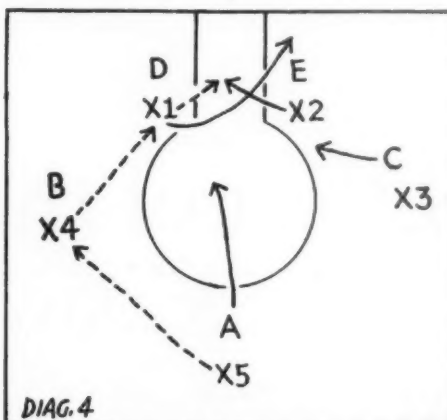
Many teams will turn to a double pivot attack, particularly if they have two large men and three small, fast, long shooters. Diagram 4 illustrates one double pivot formation from which a great number of basic plays can be run. This attack will avoid violating the three-second rule in most cases. However, only three men are left to manipulate the ball in front, and therefore the defense can be loosed off on the side away from the ball, as indicated in the action of C and A in Diagram 4.

In the Middle West, there is a trend toward the type of offense indicated in Diagram 5. By keeping the area in front of the basket open, into which players may dart for scores, a team may avoid violating the three-second rule.

The weakness of most zone defenses is to be found in the free throw area. Consequently, it may be expected that there will be more zone defenses used than in previous years.

The demand from some sections of the country, especially the Pacific Coast region, that the center jump be eliminated was partially granted by the National Basketball Committee in the following: "After a successful free throw following a personal foul, the ball is to be put into play by the team scored against from any point out-of-bounds on the end of the court where the free throw was made. Time is resumed when the ball is thrown into the court. The official is not required to handle the ball."³

Probably 50 per cent of the center jumps of the past years will be eliminated



by this rule. Therefore, the coach cannot afford the time to develop center play as he has in the past. Instead, he should develop a fast-break following the successful free throw after a personal foul. For example, Team A scores a free throw following a personal foul. The guard or center of Team B may take the ball out quickly and throw to a team mate forward for a fast-break. This fast-break might not be particularly successful, but at least the threat of it may force players of Team A to break back so quickly that there will be less chance for them to recover the ball when the free throw is missed.

This fast-break by Team B may be slowed down by Team A by securing the ball after the made free throw. The extent that the play may be slowed down by Team A will not be determined until the new Rule Book makes its appearance. However, Play 298 of *Basketball Play Situations* reads: "A1 completes a successful free throw and the ball is to be awarded to B out-of-bounds at the end. In order to give the defense time to form, A2 bats the ball into the bleachers. Ruling—Of-

ficial has authority to call a technical foul for unsportsmanlike conduct (15-1d)."

For many years, there has been a feeling among coaches that a player should have the right to decline the penalty when fouled just before he scored. Such a rule would be very difficult to administer. The 1935-36 Rules state that such a goal counts. However, it is necessary that the shooter's action be continuous from the moment he is fouled until the basket is made. The goal does not count if he makes an entirely new effort after the whistle blows. From the coach's viewpoint this change will not alter the technique of the game.

One of the wisest changes in the new Basketball Rules is the one which states that "a fumble is not a dribble" and that "a dribble is not started when a player taps the ball one or more times in the air to get it away from other players who are contending for it." In the past, too often was the game slowed down after a brilliant defensive interception because of this old rule. The new rule makes for speeding up the game.

The free throw circles are to be completed by a broken line through the lane,

thus forming a restraining circle for jump balls at the free throw line. In order to prevent the usual crowding, all players except the jumpers must keep out of the circle until the ball is tapped.

This rule will make the work of the official more easy. Because of this, officials will more often bring the ball to this area to be tossed up, thus making more tosses in the free throw circle. Therefore, it may be wise for coaches to teach definite, scoring, jump ball plays from these areas.

The rules have also clarified the penalties for rules infractions in the center jump.

Among the other new rules is the one requiring a substitute to give his number, position and, if possible, the number of his opponent when he reports to the official.

Also, in games of twenty-minute halves, the duration of the intermission is to be fifteen minutes instead of ten. This should cause the coach to see to it that the crowd is given entertainment of some sort during the intermission.

A number of other minor changes have been made which have little bearing on the game so far as the pre-season planning of the coach is concerned.

The Forward Pass Thrown Close Behind the Line

By C. F. Vance
Northwestern University

THE forward pass thrown close behind the line had comparatively little effect on scoring last season. This pass, which under the rules of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was allowed for the first time in the fall of 1934, was still in the experimental stages. Some high school teams did not use it at all and were apparently satisfied to allow other institutions to do the experimenting.

While this pass has not been developed to any great extent, it facilitates the play of the double wing-back formation especially, as the passer, who under the old pass rule often had to retreat before he was eligible to pass, may now pass directly forward from the point at which he receives the ball. This speeds up the game and makes many plays from the double wing-back formation more easily executed. What is true of the double wing-back is to a large extent true of other formations when rapid ball-handling is involved.

This season should bring out several new versions of the pass thrown close behind the line by both high school and professional teams. The opportunity to follow up with a lateral downfield is unlimited

and will no doubt come in for a good deal of experimentation this season.

Technique

PROFICIENT ball handling is of course necessary in executing this type of pass. The forward pass thrown close behind the line may be masked by fake reverses, spinners and half spinners. Preliminary drills in ball handling by both

backs and ends will be necessary to develop proficiency in these plays.

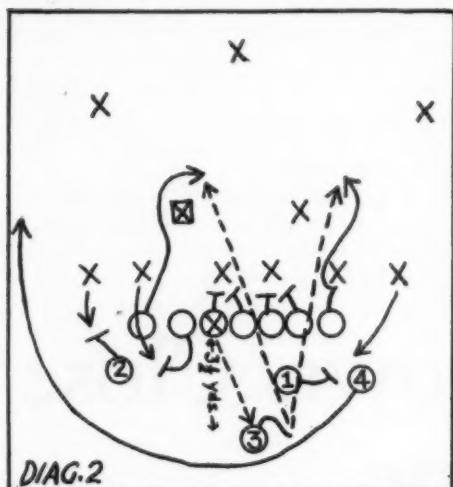
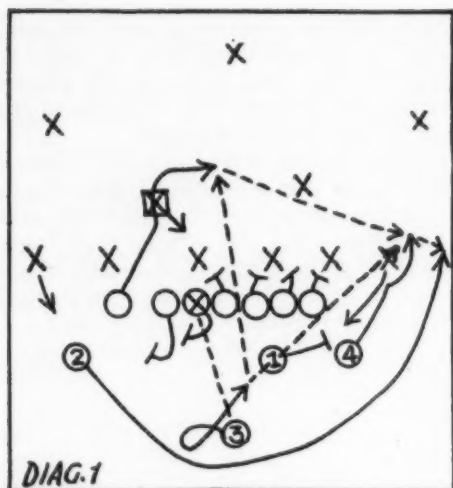
To date, with the initial move of the passer into the line, the basketball two-hand push pass has proved the most popular, although other types of passes probably will be developed. Only comparatively short passes have been attempted from close behind the line. The long pass would require so much delay that the position of the passer close to the line would be jeopardized by a fast charging defensive line.

Defense

THE defense for the pass thrown close behind the line would be enhanced a great deal by rangy line backers playing the 6-2-2-1 or the 6-3-2 defensive. The seven-man line with the diamond backfield is, for the most part, a less effective defense than the 6-2-2-1 or the 6-3-2 defenses.

This pass will probably continue to be met by the regular pass defense, as it is so fast that it is difficult to reinforce the regular defense with additional linemen whose initial charge is intended to stop a line drive.

A NATIVE of Olympia, Washington, C. F. Vance played college football at Washington State College and the University of Montana, starting in the backfield. After six years of successful coaching at Hibbing, Minnesota, and one year at Proviso High School, Maywood, Illinois, he was called to the high school at Evanston, Illinois, where for ten years he turned out championship and near-championship teams. As the Evanston team made good use of the forward pass thrown close behind the line, Vance is well qualified to write on this subject. When Lynn O. Waldorf was named Head Football Coach at Northwestern University last winter, Vance was appointed to the post of Backfield Coach at the Evanston university.



Offensive Plays

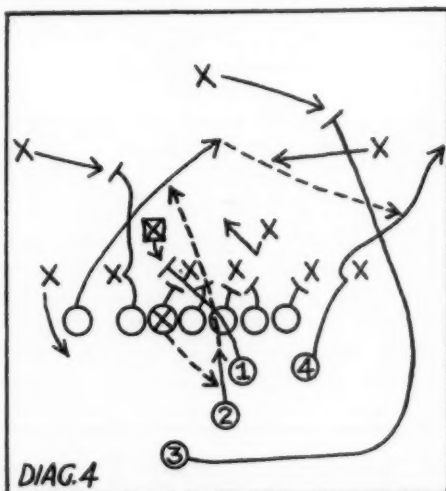
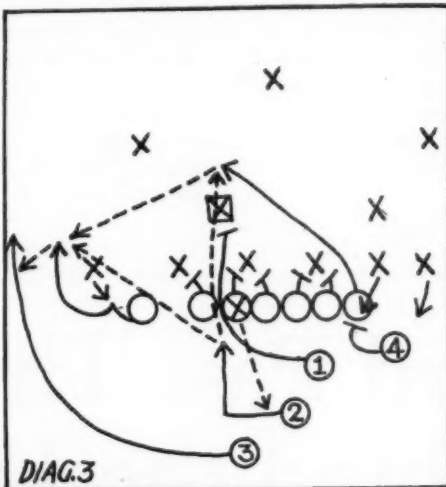
SIX variations of the forward pass thrown close behind the line are diagramed here. The plays in Diagrams 1 and 2 are from the double wing-back formation, those in Diagrams 3 and 4 are from the single wing-back formation and those in Diagrams 5 and 6 are from the so-called Notre Dame formation.

In the play shown in Diagram 1, 3 fakes a full spinner or half spinner inside of tackle, raises himself up on his second step and, using a basketball push pass, throws to the left end. The left end has faked to block the nearest line backer, drawn in by the fake spinner, and has gone behind this man to receive the forward pass. The right wing-back, 4, bumps the opposing end and goes on for a couple of steps to be in position to take a lateral pass from the left end, or a forward pass from 3, should the left end fail to be open. The left wing-back, 2, runs to the right behind his own line so that in case the forward pass is made to the right wing-back, 4, the former may be in position to receive a lateral pass from the latter.

A fake half spinner which has been used very successfully is shown in Diagram 2. Back 3, who is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards behind the line, takes the ball, half spins, fakes to 4, hides the ball, and then throws to either the left end or the right end. The left

end fakes at the nearest line backer and goes behind him to receive the pass. The right end bumps the opposing tackle, goes two steps beyond and gets in position to receive the pass. Laterals down the field may be worked off this pass. The line-men may check and then go through as trailers.

Diagram 3 shows a play in which the pass close behind the line is thrown from the single wing-back formation. The full-back, 2, takes a side-step to the left and drives two steps toward the line, with 1, the blocking back, ahead of him. The side-step allows 1 to get in ahead of 2. When 2 is about a yard behind the line, he rises up and passes to the left end, who has jolted the opposing end and then gone



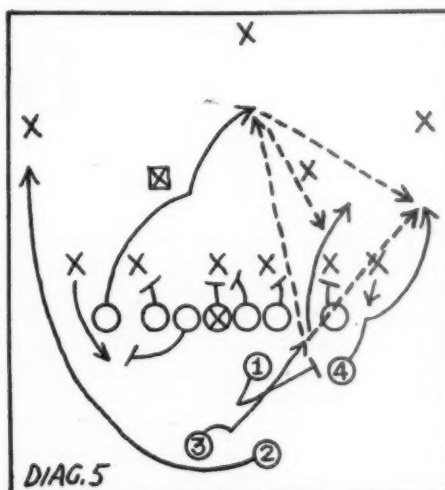
out and down. The right end goes behind the short-side line backer to be in position for a pass. If the left end receives the forward pass, he may lateral to 3, who has run wide; if the right end receives the forward pass, he may lateral to the left end.

Diagram 4 illustrates a play that starts as a straight buck into the line and develops into a push pass from the fullback to the left end. Back 2 receives the ball from center, takes a couple of steps toward the line, rises up and pushes the ball to the left end, who has run behind the line

backer on the short side. The left end keeps the ball until he is about to be tackled by the defensive left halfback and then laterals to 4, who has checked the opposing end before going down the field. Back 3 starts wide and then goes down for the safety man. The other assignments are as illustrated in the diagram.

A fake half spinner from the so-called Notre Dame formation is shown in Diagram 5. Back 3 half spins, fakes to 2, drives toward the line and when within about a yard of it rises up and passes to either the left end or 4. The left end may lateral to 4 or to 3, who has continued his drive after throwing the short forward pass.

Diagram 6 shows a fake quarter spinner by 3, followed by a forward pass to 4 behind the line. Back 4 must delay slightly in starting to allow 3 to make his quarter spin. The defensive right end is checked by the offensive left end, who then goes through for the defensive right half. The defensive right tackle is allowed to charge across the line and is then taken out by 1. The left guard and center team on the opposing guard. The left tackle times his block to make contact with the weak-side line backer at approximately the moment 4 receives the ball from 3. This play may develop into a lateral from 4 to 2.



Accounting Procedure for High School and College Athletics

By E. F. Burmahln, M.A.

Director of Business Education, E. C. Glass Senior High School, Lynchburg, Virginia

THE importance of a simple accounting system in any progressive business is well known. The modern high school and college athletic program should also have an accounting system which may be operated simply yet effectively.

The following journals, ledgers, statements and forms will readily record and control the accounting procedure for a modern athletic program:

GENERAL JOURNAL:

- I. Original Entries.
- II. Adjusting Entries.
- III. Closing Entries.

CASH BOOK:

- I. Cash Receipts Journal.
 - A. Gate Receipts Column.

EVERY athletic director faces the problem of keeping his department financially solvent. A good accounting system is of immense benefit to the athletic department. E. F. Burmahln, an expert in accounting problems, has spent much time and effort in installing an accounting system in the athletic department of the high school with which he is connected. In this article, he outlines the system he uses.

- B. Accounts Receivable (Membership) Column.

- C. Guarantee Income Column.
- D. General Column.

These four columns control all cash.

- II. Cash Payments Journal.

- A. Official Expense Column.

- B. Opponents' Guarantee Expense Column.

- C. Girls' Swimming Expense Column.

- D. General Expense Column.

These four columns control purchases and expenses provided all monthly, seasonal and yearly statements are covered by checks.

CASH PROOFS:

- I. Cash Book Balance Proof.
- II. Check Book Stub Balance Proof.
- III. Reconciliation of Monthly Bank Statement.

These three proofs must agree with Cash Book adding machine and pencil totals before Cash Book is closed.

LEDGERS:

- I. General Ledger.
 - A. Balance Sheet Division.
 - B. Profit and Loss Division.
- II. Accounts Payable Ledger.

STATEMENTS:

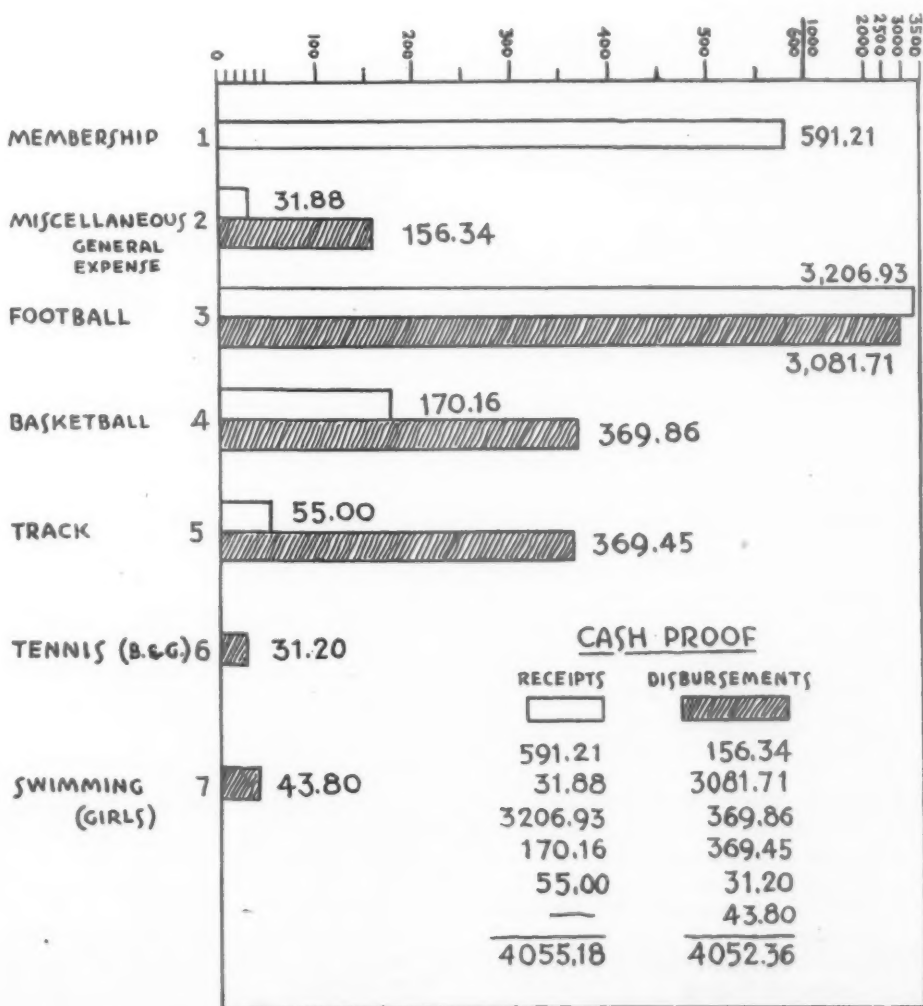
- I. Monthly Statements of Receipts and Disbursements (8)
 - A. November.
 - B. December.
 - C. January.
 - D. February.
 - E. March.
 - F. April.
 - G. May.
 - H. June.

The Athletic Accounting has its monthly, seasonal and yearly cycles. Therefore, after the monthly bills, invoices or statements are paid, which should be soon after the first of the month (if possible), the accounting should be under way no later than the second or third of the following month. The monthly accounting procedure is that of making *only* a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

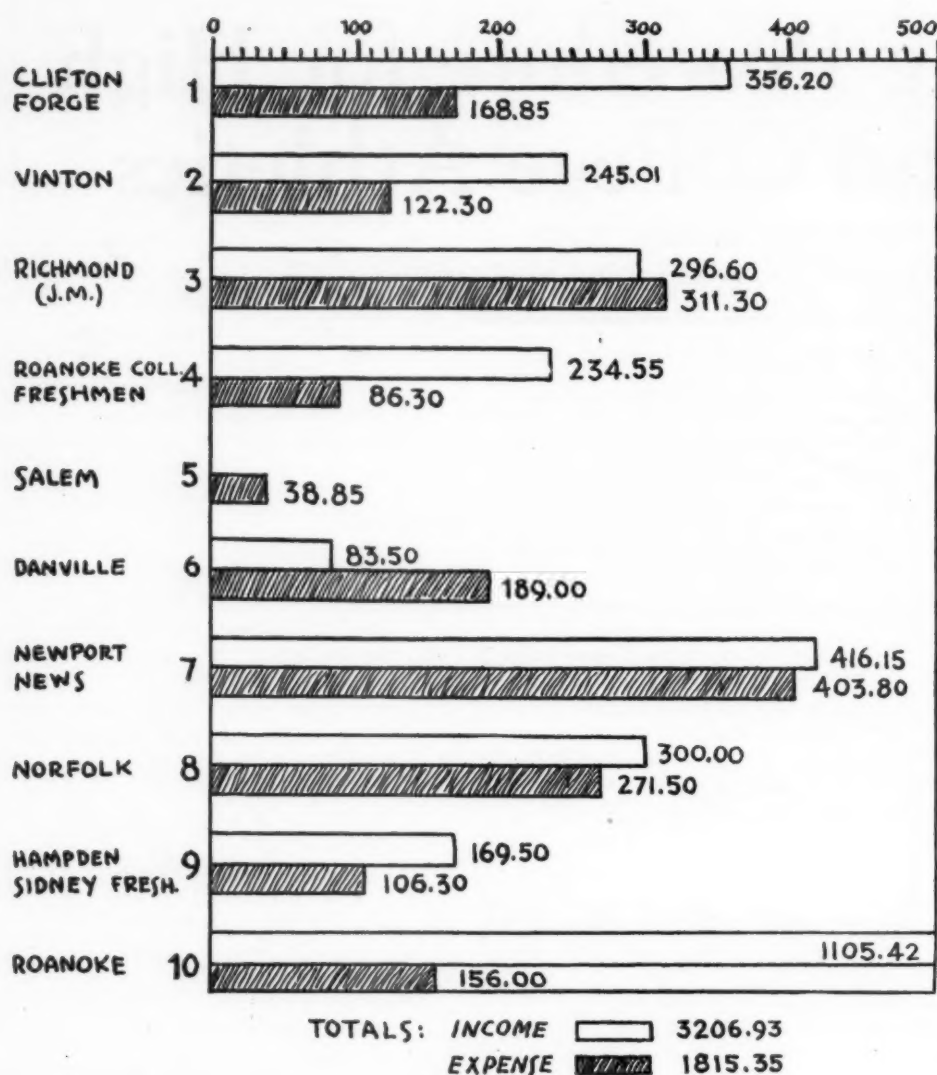
- II. Seasonal Statements.¹ (6)

- A. Index Seasonal Football Statements.
 1. Seasonal Summary Football Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
 2. Bar Graph Showing Receipts and Disbursements.
 3. Detailed Statement of Football Gate Receipts.
 4. Detailed Statement of Football Guarantee Income.
 5. Detailed Statement of Adhesive Expense.

¹ All statements must be accompanied by adding machine totals.



Bar graph showing total membership, and receipts and disbursements of various sports, 1933-34 for OCTOBER, 1935



Bar graph showing football receipts and disbursements, 1933

- Detailed Statement of Football Equipment Purchased.
- Detailed Statement of Food Expense for Football Season.
- Detailed Statement of Goodwill Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Hotel Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Laundry Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Medical Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Medical Supplies Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Miscellaneous Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Officials' Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Office Supplies Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Opponents' Guarantee Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Printing Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Scouting Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Sock Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Telephone Expense.

- Detailed Statement of Towel Service Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Transportation Expense.
- Detailed Statement of X-Ray Expense.
- Bar Graph showing Profit or Loss on Each Football Game.
- Schedule of Football Games (with Scores).
- Names of Football Players (with Position).

B. Index Seasonal Basketball Statements.

- Seasonal Summary Basketball Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
- Bar Graph Showing Receipts and Disbursements.
- Detailed Statement of Basketball Gate Receipts.
- Detailed Statement of Basketball Guarantee Income.
- Detailed Statement of Basketball Equipment.
- Detailed Statement of Food Expense, Basketball Season.
- Detailed Statement of Hotel Expense, Basketball Team.

- Detailed Statement of Basketball Laundry Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Medical Expense, Basketball Team Members.
- Detailed Statement of Officials' Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Opponents' Guarantee Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Telephone Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Basketball Transportation Expense.
- Bar Graph Showing Profit or Loss on Each Basketball Game.
- Schedule of Basketball Games (with Scores).
- Names of Basketball Players (with Position).

C. Index Seasonal Track Statements.

- Seasonal Summary Track Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
- Bar Graph Showing Receipts and Disbursements.
- Detailed Statement of Food Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Medical Supplies Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Opponents' Guarantee Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Telephone Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Track Equipment.
- Detailed Statement of Transportation Expense.
- Bar Graph Showing Profit or Loss on Each Track Meet.
- Schedule of Track Meets with Scores.
- Names of Track Men (with Entry).

D. Index Seasonal Tennis Statements (Boys' and Girls').

- Seasonal Summary Boys' Tennis Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
- Detailed Statement of Boys' Transportation Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Food Expense.
- Detailed Statement of Tennis Ball Expense.
- Schedule of Boys' Tennis Games.
- Names of Boy Tennis Players, Dates, Local Tournaments and Rules.
- Names of Girl Tennis Players, Dates Played and Rules.

E. Index Seasonal Girls' Swimming Statements.

- Seasonal Statement of Girls' Swimming Receipts and Disbursements.
- Detailed Statement of Girls' Swimming Expenses.

F. Index Yearly Girls' Athletic Program.

- Organizing Girls' Athletic Program.
- Questionnaires to Home Room.
- Results of Questionnaire.
- Girls' Athletic Schedule of Fall Semester.
- Volley Ball
 - Attendance.
 - Lower grades tournament.

The basketball lace was a bad actor...



now it's a has-been!

AS LONG as there were stems and inefficient valves, and bladders had to be frequently removed and replaced, the basketball with a lace and opening had to be put up with.

But—now bladders wear practically as long as

their casings. And the stem and old-style troublesome valve have been replaced by a more efficient, more modern type valve.

So—like the quarter-sleeve basketball shirt—the basketball lace has passed into history . . .

The new laceless ball is built for stardom. Why? Because it's the most perfectly balanced ball ever put into play . . . and the truest in flight and bounce.

Investigate these advantages in the Reach Official Laceless AAL (licensed under Patent No. 1551099). It embodies all the ruggedness and excellent workmanship for which Reach basketballs have always been noted. With the new laceless feature, the Reach AAL is the basketball that every top-notch team wants!



PLAY THE REACH OFFICIAL LACELESS AAL BASKETBALL
A. J. REACH, WRIGHT & DITSON

THE CHOICE of CHAMPIONS RIDDELL ATHLETIC SHOES

QUALITY and SERVICE have made Riddell shoes the choice of the leading college coaches throughout the entire country. Into every shoe goes the experience and knowledge gained in 18 years of coaching. Give your boys the advantage of fine equipment.

THE NEW 1936 BASKET BALL SHOE

Style 56



Style No. 56—Athletic tanned leather. Welt construction. Oak leather insole and counter with molded rubber outsole. This shoe may be resoled as the life of the upper and insole is much longer than that of the rubber outsole.

Price \$4.50

With Improved Features

1. Has improved shock-absorbing insole.
2. Raised heel.
3. Roll-up extension on tread surface that will prevent side slipping.

Riddell basketball shoes are standard equipment for many of the more important schools. The trend is very much toward this type of shoe. They do not slip, they are light, wear well and because they may be resoled are extremely economical. If you are not familiar with their many points of superiority we strongly suggest that you try them on your team this season.



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- (c) Upper grades—two new captains each game.
- (d) Length of season—6 weeks.
- (e) Number participating.
- (f) Number dropped.
- (g) Point system.
6. Hiking.
7. Swimming
 - (a) Number participating.
 - (b) Number receiving points.
 - (c) Junior Life Saving.
8. Skating and Bicycle Riding.
9. Basketball
 - (a) Lower grades, number participating.
 - (b) City League.
 - (c) Standing of 10 teams.
 - (d) Senior League.
 - (e) Standing of 6 teams.
 - (f) Points.
10. City Volley Ball League
 - (a) Number participating.
11. Girls' Tennis
 - (a) Number entering tournament.
 - (b) Number winning monograms.
 - (c) Number winning stars.

- A. Comparative Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for two years ending June 19—
- B. Comparative Bar Graph showing Yearly Membership, Football, Basketball and Track Receipts for two years ending June 19—
- C. Comparative Bar Graph showing Football, Basketball, Track, Tennis (Boys' and Girls') and Girls' Swimming Disbursements for two years ending June 19—
- D. Comparative Balance Sheet for two years ending June 19—
- E. Comparative Bar Graph showing Equipment Inventory, Football, Basketball and Track for two years ending June 19—
- F. Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for two years ending June 19—
- G. Circle Graphs Showing Statement of Profit and Loss for two years ending June 19—

Detailed Procedure

HIGH SCHOOL and college athletic program accounting procedure, monthly, seasonal and yearly, may be suggested as follows:

I. Collections and Deposits:

See that all deposits of Games and Accounts Receivable (Membership) are recorded monthly, in red ink, in the Check Stub Book and, in blue ink, in the Cash Book. These facts are obtained from the Receipts of a Standard Receipt Book. See that these figures agree with the Bank Deposits (1) per pass book and (2) per bank statement deposits. The latter take preference.

II. Faculty Business Manager on Deposits and Financial Reports:

- A. Deposit and have recorded in the Pass Book the gate receipts for each game of football and basketball, and any other events incomes.
- B. If games are played on Saturday afternoon, deposit money on the following Monday.
- C. Have a check issued (1) for estimated amount of each game's expenses and (2) for necessary gate or door change.
- D. Redeposit surplus of every game or event with regular deposit.
- E. Submit the financial report of each game on or before the following Wednesday to the student business manager in charge of the accounting.
- F. Pay bills on time and take the discounts.

III. Invoices and Check Writing:

See that all invoices and monthly statements are approved by the Director of Business Education and the Faculty Business Manager and are paid by check by the Student Business Manager. Write or

- III. Yearly Statements (June)
 - A. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
 - B. Bar Graph Showing Yearly Membership; Football, Basketball and Track Receipts; also, Football, Basketball, Track, Tennis (Boys' and Girls') and Girls' Swimming Disbursements for the school year (1934-35).
 - C. Statement of Receipts, Accounts Receivable (Membership—236) Proof.
 - D. Statement of Receipts, Accounts Receivable (Senior Class—211) Proof.
 - E. Statement of Receipts, Accounts Receivable (Membership, Junior High 35) Proof.
 - F. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
 - G. Statement of Accounts Receivable (Membership—40) Proof.
 - H. Statement of Equipment Inventory (Football).
 - I. Statement of Equipment Inventory (Basketball).
 - J. Statement of Equipment Inventory (Track).
 - K. Bar Graph Showing Equipment Inventory (F. B. T.).
 - L. Statement of Office Equipment and Office Supplies.
 - M. Circle Graph Showing Yearly Profit and Expenses for the school year (1934-35).
 - N. Statement of Profit and Loss (With Proof).
 - O. Statement of Sales (Membership—260) Proof.
 - P. Statement of Sales (Senior Class—211) Proof.
 - Q. Statement of Sales (Membership, Junior High—35) Proof.
 - R. Adjusted Trial Balance.
 - S. Post Closing Trial Balance.

IV. Comparative Yearly Statements (June)

THE BEST FRIEND YOU
CAN HAVE IN A TIGHT SPOT

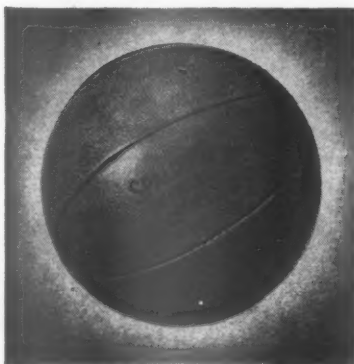


THE 1935 LACELESS BASKETBALL!

FASTER! Catch—shoot . . . in one motion. No dangerous delays juggling to get the lace on top!

100% RELIABLE! No wobbly, off-balance tosses . . . no more erratic bounces . . . no more deadspots!

When the opposition stalks the ball like a tiger-pack, you can breathe easier if it's the new 1935 Laceless Basketball that your boys are whipping around.



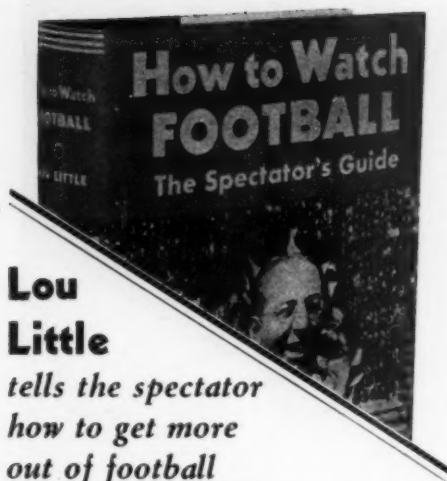
For the new laceless ball puts no penalty on speed. It is perfectly round and perfectly balanced. It's free of lace and opening, the causes

of frequent score-robbing bounces and off-direction passes—freed of lace and opening, let us add, by the development of a modern, efficient valve and a bladder that lasts almost as long as the casing.

Incorporating this new laceless construction, the Spalding Laceless Official DL Basketball (licensed under Patent No. 1551099) raises the basketball to new heights of glory. For the DL comes blessed also with a cover of top-grade leather . . . with a rugged, one-piece, perfect-ball-shape bladder . . . and endowed with all Spalding's "savvy" in the making of basketballs, dating back to the manufacture—by Spalding—of the *first* ball ever made in this country.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

**IT'S LACELESS
FOR BETTER BASKETBALL**



Lou Little
tells the spectator
how to get more
out of football

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HOW TO WATCH FOOTBALL

The Spectator's Guide

By LOU LITTLE

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310 pages, 5 1/2 x 8, illustrated, \$2.50

NOW the reader can watch a typical college football game with Lou Little, of Columbia, who explains as the game progresses the significance of the various plays, rulings, stratagems, etc. Mr. Little gives a shrewd analysis of defensive and offensive tactics, discusses the factors that make for good football, and includes a brief outline of his own methods of building a team. The expert as well as the lay spectator will enjoy this non-technical yet authoritative discussion of the technique and fine points of the game.

"It will be read with absorbing interest and take its place in the reader's library as a 'handbook' on American football."—Walter R. Okeson, Chairman, Football Rules Committee.

"There is no excuse for your not knowing what it is all about in football with this book on the market."—Bill Corum, Sports columnist, N. Y. Evening Journal.

And the popular book for
COACHES . . .

Crisler and Wieman's

PRACTICAL FOOTBALL

\$3.00

A practical guidebook in teaching and developing better technique and better coaching methods.

Examine these books 10 days.

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Name

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Position

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(Books sent on approval in U. S. and Canada only.)

stamp across the face of invoices or monthly statements, "Paid by Check No. —." Transfer said invoices to the Paid File at the end of each year.

IV. Check Stub, Cash Book and Bank Proofs:

Before ruling Cash Book and after you have Cash Book totals in pencil and by adding machine, make

- Cash Book Balance Proof.
- Check Book Stub Balance Proof.
- Reconciliation of Monthly Bank Statement. (Check canceled checks on double line near amount of check stub to indicate canceled checks. Use red pencil.)

Place Cash Book Proof and Check Book Stub Proof on the back of the third from last check stub used and the Bank Reconciliation Proof on the back of the second from last check stub used. Record in green ink and subtract the Bank Service Expense, if Bank Balance is less than \$100 at the end of the month from the Check Stub Balance. This is done monthly.

V. Cash Book and Journal Entries:

- Record entries from the Check Stub Book to Cash Book and post to Ledger with Check Stub Number. Place a check mark to the right of the amount on the Check Stub to indicate that the amount on the Check Stub has been transferred to the Cash Book. Have the Commercial Director approve all Cash Book, Journal and Check Stub entries.
- Record Journal Entries and post to Ledger.
- In posting, list in ledgers explanation the definite name of the item bought for Office Equipment and Expense accounts.

VI. Accounts Payable:

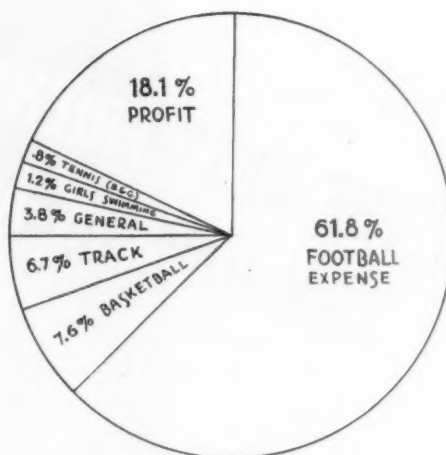
The following Accounts Payable are to be obtained from:

- Printer.
- Doctors.
- Wholesale druggists.
- Sport Shop.
- Laundry.
- Telephone company.
- Department store (dry goods).

VII. Student Business Manager's Final Check Out:

The following items are to be O.K.'d by the Director of Business Education before the Business Manager's final O.K. and check out in June:

- Accounting Books and Statements (clean, up-to-date and O. K.)
- Accurate pen-written accounting statements.
 - Seasonal
 - Football (26).
 - Basketball (16).
 - Track (11).
 - Tennis (Boys' and Girls') (7).
 - Swimming (Girls') (2).



Circle graph showing total profit for all sports, and expenses of various sports

(f) Girls' Athletic Program (11).

2. Yearly (19).

3. Yearly comparative (7).

C. Registers.

- Accounts Receivable (Membership).
- Accounts Receivable (Senior Class).
- Accounts Receivable (Junior High).

D. Students' Receipt Book. Label properly, tie by string (not rubber band) and file with dead stock.

E. Contracts (Membership): Label, tie and file likewise. See that all paid invoices are transferred from unpaid file to paid to file in June, 19—, and have file properly labeled.

F. Statement of Office Supplies Requisition for the next year.

Any modern high school or college athletic associations desiring a comprehensive, yet brief and simple accounting system, will find this accounting procedure effective and adequate.

Further Fundamentals of Football

(Continued from page 14)

On the shoulder block, the center should drive his shoulder into his opponent as hard and viciously as he can with the aid of short, digging steps. He should hit the opponent about midway between the knees and the hips. He should drive his head in tight to his opponent's thigh, keep his feet well spread, his buttocks low and his head up. After he has contact, he should gradually raise his head and shoulders with a "bull neck." It is a good plan for the center to extend the hand on the outside and place it on the ground to prevent the defensive players from pushing him to the ground.

The shoulder pivot block is the same as the shoulder block except that, after the center has made a shoulder block, he can pivot back with either his left or right foot to cut off the opponent. Sometimes, after the center has passed the ball, he may give



YOU WILL
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THIS BALL

WILSON OFFICIAL

"Chuck" Taylor

BASKET BALL

BECAUSE . . .

● **IT'S PRE-TESTED**—This is the official Chuck Taylor basketball, which means that it has been given the severest tests in Chuck Taylor's Clinic, and has won complete approval.

● **PERFECT BALANCE**—Its evenness of contour provides perfect balance; insures truer bounce and more accurate throw.

● **NO DISTORTION**—Made of carefully selected, first quality cowhide, it is double lined by the counter stress method; therefore its shape will never become distorted.

● **LEAK-PROOF**—The molded one-piece bladder is **DOUBLE** tested against leakage.

● **IT'S LACELESS**—and represents the very latest type of design and construction.

For a great game, be sure to play the Wilson Chuck Taylor ball. Every member of your team will back up your good judgment. ● Wilson basketballs were the first to give the Wilson organization recognition as makers of superior sports equipment. From that day to this, Wilson basketballs have set the pace which the rest of the industry has followed.

CHUCK TAYLOR has worked with leading coaches throughout the country, and his value to basketball is well known. Players and coaches everywhere are eagerly adopting this ball which bears his signature and endorsement.

Chuck Taylor is a member of the Wilson Advisory Board

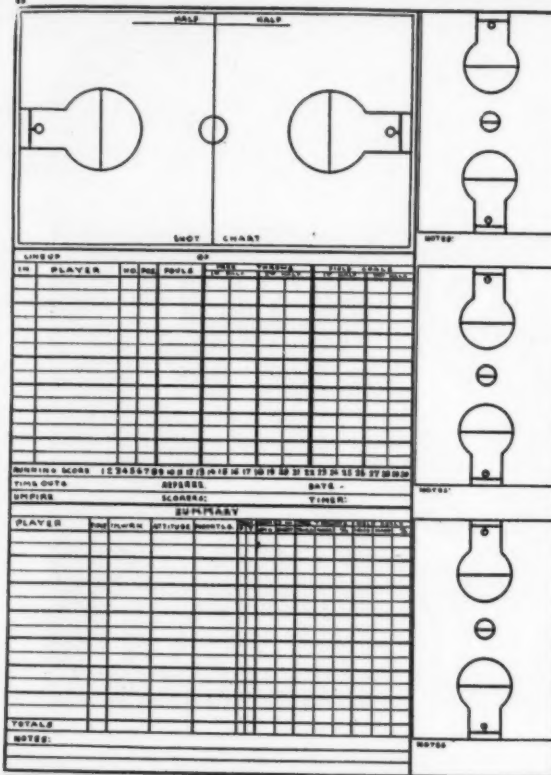
Wilson

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

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For the progressive basketball COACH LOWRY'S UNIVERSAL BASKETBALL SCORE AND SCOUT BOOK

Practical, simple, complete, easy—past the experimental stage. Accepted by hundreds of university, college and high school coaches over the nation last season. Going bigger this year—you cannot afford to be without one.



The diagram shows a basketball court with player positions: C (Center), F (Forward), G (Guard), and P (Point Guard). Below the court is a large scoring table with columns for Player, Points, Rebounds, Assists, Steals, Blocks, and Fouls. The table is divided into sections for Home and Away games, and includes a section for Totals and Notes.

Check your opponents' plays, shooting positions, individual and team shooting percentages, defensive formations—and place for checking substitutions—also check your own, which are just as important. Contains 30 games, season record, individual and team summaries.

Retail price—\$1.00
Special school price—75c

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ground and then use a shoulder pivot block.

The long body block is used mostly by centers to fill up holes. The center should dive across in front of his opponent as low as possible, landing on all fours (hands and feet), immediately rising up under his opponent's arm, throwing his hip in his opponent's face and encircling him with his body, hitting him with the hip and, when possible, hooking him with a leg and arm-pit block.

On defense, the center may be played in the line or out of the line as a backfield man. Whenever he plays in the line, it is necessary that he be fast enough to pull out of the line and help on pass defense. More passes are being thrown each year, and it is becoming more important that the center play out of the line at all times. If he plays out of the line as a defensive back, he has to be able to come up and meet running plays and also help knock down passes. He must play like a defensive full-back. The University of Michigan has had great centers because it has made centers out of fullbacks.

Of Interest to Football Officials

(Continued from page 11)

into the field of play, the ball is put in play at that point. It may be that Team A would, as a result of the play, have the ball in advance of that point. In such case, it may always decline the penalty and take the benefit of its play.

It should be remembered that, under the present rules, a touchdown can never be awarded or allowed because of a foul committed. A touchdown may, however, be allowed in spite of the fact that a foul was committed if Team A is successful in making the touchdown on the same play on which the foul is committed, and, as the enforcement of the distance penalty leaves the ball behind the opponents' goal line, it gets the benefit of the touchdown which it made, in spite of the foul rather than by virtue of the foul. The only score that can be allowed or awarded by virtue of a foul is a safety or the point after touch-down.

Directions for Time-keepers of Football Games

By J. B. Buehler

Chairman, Instructional Staff, Southern California
Football Officials Association

DURING each of the past four seasons, the writer has been asked to prepare a sheet of directions for timekeepers. Some of these directions apply only to timekeepers of the Los Angeles City High School District for league games under the jurisdiction of the High School District. Most of them, however, may apply to games played in any part of the

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Results of seventeen years of successful experimenting with the lateral pass. Offered in book form. Includes diagrams of nine best lateral pass plays; also lateral pass defense. Having recently given up all active coaching I am giving you all I have on the subject, which an active coach could not afford to do.

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country. When used outside of the city of Los Angeles, adjustments should be made to fit the change in situation.

These directions as revised this year have been compiled from the Official Football Rules of 1935 and give the duties relating to the timekeeper in a form easily understood and remembered. Each timekeeper working in league games of the Los Angeles City High School District is provided with a copy of these directions.

EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL HINTS

1. Have football timer or stop-watch in working order before the start of the game.
2. Provide a regular watch with standard time approved by the referee.
3. Provide a whistle.
4. Have pistol loaded with cartridges and in working order.
5. Provide for an absolute agreement on all points with your associate timer.
6. Timekeepers must at all times be in sight or at a stationed area during the game where they can be seen by other officials of the game. Timekeepers will be expected to receive signals from the referee as to when to stop and start the watch under certain situations as provided for in the rules.

START OF THE GAMES

Month of October

Class A Games—3:00 P. M.

Class B Games—3:15 P. M.

Class C Games—3:15 P. M.

Month of November

Class A Games—2:30 P. M.

Class B Games—3:00 P. M.

Class C Games—3:00 P. M.

LENGTH OF GAMES

Class A Games—Quarters of 12 minutes each.

Class B Games—Quarters of 10 minutes each.

Class C Games—Quarters of 8 minutes each.

Time between first and second quarters and third and fourth quarters for all games is one minute.

Time between halves for all games is 15 minutes.

EXPIRATION OF ALL GAMES

All games in the Los Angeles City High School District are under the sanction of the California Interscholastic Federation. Sundown time given here is furnished through the courtesy of the United States Weather Bureau, Los Angeles. All games officially close ten minutes after sundown (if not finished before). Sundown varies from coast to inland cities slightly. The variation locally is about one minute a day.

Weekly Range of Sundown

October 4—5:33.

October 11—5:24.

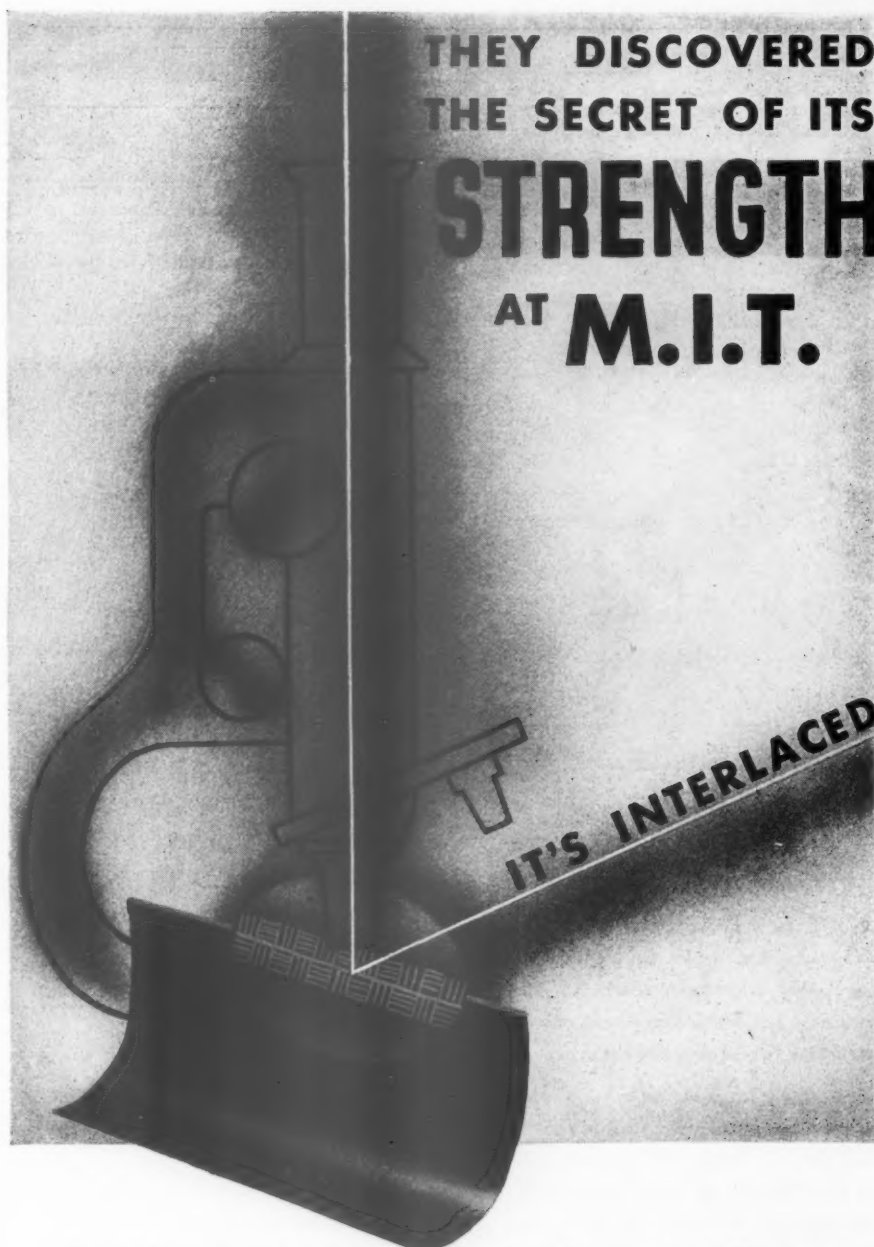
October 18—5:16.

October 25—5:08.

November 1—5:01.

November 8—4:55.

November 15—4:50.



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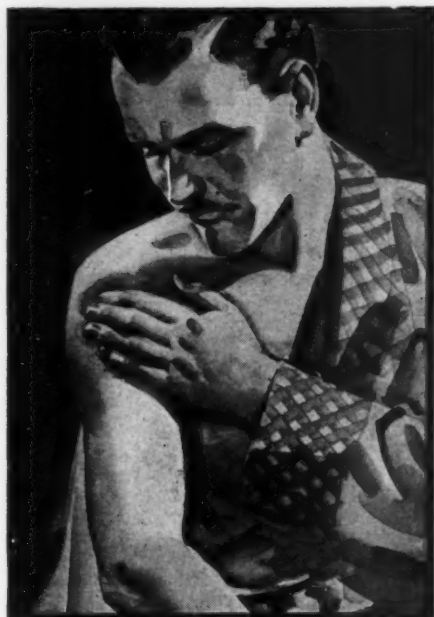
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AUSTRALIAN



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Fortunately his good wife knew what to do. Immediately she jumped out of bed, got the bottle of Absorbine Jr. off the bathroom shelf, and began rubbing that wonderful liniment into the sore spot.

Relief came quickly, says Mr. J., and he calmly went back to sleep as though nothing had happened.

Thousands of letters in our files tell similar experiences of grateful users. Nothing like good old Absorbine Jr. for sundry aches and sprains. Also, it kills the fungi that cause Athlete's Foot.

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* Based on actual letter from our files

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, bruises, muscular aches, sprains, Athlete's Foot

November 22—4:47.

November 29—4:44.

STARTING OF THE WATCH

Listen for the referee's whistle to signal for the kick-off. Start the watch when the ball is actually kicked. During the game, when time is taken out, start the watch when the ball is actually put in motion under all situations. Observe the watch.

TIME STOPS IMMEDIATELY

1. When the ball goes out of bounds.
2. When forward passes become incomplete.
3. When the ball has been declared dead after a foul has been declared.
4. When a fair catch, touchdown, touchback, safety or goal has been made.
5. When requested by the referee for any reason under his control.

A. R.—The umpire signals a foul and the field judge stops the watch as soon as he hears the horn. Ruling: The watch should not be stopped until the ball is declared dead by the referee.

TIME IS OUT UNDER THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS

1. When the ball is being brought out for a kick-off.
2. During a try for point after a touchdown.
3. After a safety, touchdown, touchback or field goal.
4. After a fair catch has been made.
5. After an incomplete forward pass.
6. During the enforcement or declaration of all penalties.
7. When the ball goes out of bounds.
8. During all substitutions except when time has already been taken out for some other reason.
9. When play is suspended for any reason by the referee.
10. When the referee requests time out to be charged to a team for reasons under his jurisdiction.
11. For the foul when the kicking team downs its own punt. Question 29, Page 76 of the Rule Book.

NUMBER OF LEGAL TIME-OUTS

1. Each team is allowed three time-outs for each half without penalty.
2. Length of time-outs shall not exceed two minutes each.
3. Time-out is charged to the team requesting it—
 - (a) At the request of the captain.
 - (b) For completion of substitution.
4. After a team has had its three legal time-outs, additional time-outs are granted under pain of penalty, except that time may be taken out for an injured player without penalty, provided the injured player is removed from the game.
5. The timekeeper should notify the referee when a team has had its three legal time-outs and also notify the referee on the fourth time out, or others to follow.
6. If captains request for time-out at the

same time, time-out shall be charged to both teams.

Substitutions may be made without the time-out charge when the ball is dead and time is taken out for some other reason.

Timekeepers should observe on all occasions when the referee calls for time out.

TECHNICAL OBSERVANCES

1. Only one stop-watch and one regular watch should be used when keeping time of a football contest.
2. Time shall not be called at the end of a period until the ball is declared dead.
3. Time shall not be called when the ball is in action or during the play, or during the incomplete pass, or during the enforcement of penalties.

A. R.—In case of a fair catch after time has expired, the free kick only shall be allowed, but time shall not be called until the ball is declared dead.

4. Time shall not be called when a player commits a foul during the last play or on an incomplete pass. (Notify the referee.)
5. Notify the referee with a pistol shot when time expires at the close of each quarter.
6. Notify the referee with a whistle at the expiration of the one-minute period between quarters.
7. Notify the referee at the expiration of the fifteen-minute period between halves.
8. Notify teams when there are but three minutes remaining before the start of the second half.
9. Notify the referee as to the remaining time in a period when requested by him.
10. Notify the referee by whistle at the expiration of the two-minute time-out periods during the game.
11. Allow no extension of time for any reason in any situation.
12. For all points in question while keeping time, consult the referee.

SUGGESTED CODE OF REFEREE'S TIME-OUT SIGNALS

1. For a time-out at the request of the captain, the referee blows his whistle, crosses his arms over his head and then points to the team requesting the time-out.
2. When time is taken out by the referee for any reason under his control, the referee blows his whistle, crosses his arms over his head and then points to himself, indicating that time-out shall be charged to him.
3. When time is taken out according to playing regulations, such as out of bounds, penalties, incomplete passes and the like, the referee crosses his arms over his head for an instant, just to notify the timekeepers that time shall be taken out in such situations as the timekeepers would otherwise not notice exactly at the proper time.

Timekeepers should at all times keep their eyes upon the referee.

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Yard Lines and Goal Posts

Edited by William H. Cowell, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Football Coaches Association, Durham, New Hampshire

Third President of the A. F. C. A.

THE gentleman who was the Third President of the American Football Coaches Association, back in 1925, is one of the most prominent and successful coaches the game of football has ever known. He is Robert Carl Zuppke, artist, philosopher, speaker, teacher, blazer of many new paths in football and coach of such notable players as "Red" Grange, Chapman, Macomber, Shively, Crane, McMillen, Nowack, "Potsy" Clark and Harold Pogue.

Zuppke was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in June, 1905. He had won his varsity letter in basketball and helped the Badgers win the Conference championship, but his football glory had been limited. He was a member of the "scrubs" for three years, but he was too light for those days of "beef," although he had an abundance of courage and game-ness. After his graduation, Zuppke studied art in New York, and the art galleries were favorite resorts of the young visitor. There he received much of the foundation for the pursuit of his avocation of painting, which occupies him when he is not on the football practice field. He found himself, however, watching every big football game, studying strategies and methods. The lure of the gridiron was too much for him, and 1906 found him coach of the high school at Muskegon, Michigan, where his team eventually won an undisputed state title.

The unusual success of his Muskegon team led to his appointment as coach of the Oak Park, Illinois, High School. For three years, the Oak Park team barged over the country, piling up topheavy scores on strong opponents. Then, in 1913, the authorities at the University of Illinois, where the best football record previously had been a tie for the championship with Minnesota in 1910, braved tradition by engaging Zuppke, a coach from a high school, to fill their head coaching berth. The rest is sport history.

Under Zuppke, Illinois teams have won seven Big Ten championships, two of which were shared with other teams. Zuppke's teams have a margin of victory in their series with nearly all the other Big Ten teams. One of the best football records of all time was made by Illinois elevens in 1927, 1928 and 1929. They were

champions in 1927 and 1928 and runner-up in 1929. In these same three years they lost but two games. During Zuppke's regime, the Illini have won 112 games (Conference and non-Conference), lost 48 and tied 15.

Coach Zuppke has blazed many new trails in football. He introduced the screen pass, first developed by him in 1906 as a high school coach, and the huddle, which he put into use in 1921.

It is probable that no other coach has influenced football in the last dozen years more than has Bob Zuppke. For years he has expounded his ideas to coaches from all over the country in the summer course for coaches at the University of Illinois. Since 1919 he has taught the students in the four-year course in athletic coaching and physical education, and hundreds of graduates are now teaching the Zuppke ideas to their teams.

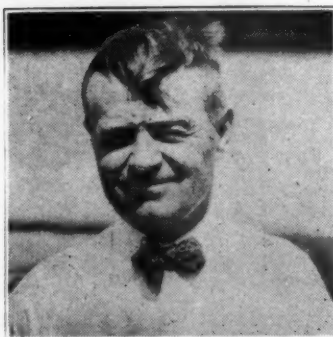
Zup's greatest interest aside from football is painting, and his landscapes have won high acclaim. But "twenty-two red-blooded boys running out on the football field to start a game is the best picture of them all," he says.

His dynamic, forceful personality makes him in great demand as a speaker, and he would, virtually, be doing nothing else if he accepted all the invitations which come to him. His speeches are never prepared



Robert
C.
Zuppke

Zuppke
the
coach



in advance—he simply gets up and "fires away," giving his honest beliefs in a straight-from-the-shoulder way, not attempting to "salve" anybody or any cause. The result is a rapid-fire talk, full of thought and philosophy. Zuppke specialized in philosophy in college and is greatly interested in psychology.

After twenty-two years at the helm of Illinois' football destinies, Bob Zuppke is coaching today with the same intelligence, resourcefulness and vigor that stamped his earlier years. He possesses the same intellectual curiosity, drive and concentration that made him a great coach, and he still has the philosophical and artistic interests that have helped to make him one of the most interesting personalities in the world of sport. In the opinion of the writer, Bob Zuppke is today one of the outstanding coaches the game of football has produced.

Changes in Positions

RECENT changes in coaching positions are reported as follows:

Charley Bowser, formerly of Bowdoin College, is now Assistant Backfield Coach at the University of Pittsburgh.

Frank Carideo has left the University of Missouri to be Assistant to Major Ralph Sasse at Mississippi State College.

Emmet Murphy has left his position as Assistant at St. Mary's College of Winona, Minnesota, to become Head Coach at De LaSalle Institute, Chicago.

Albert ("Butch") Novack, who assisted at the University of Illinois, is now coach of football at LaSalle-Peru, Indiana, High School.

Cecil Vance, former Evanston, Illinois, High School Coach, is now Backfield Coach at Northwestern University.

New coaches at Texas A. & M. College include: W. N. James from the University of Texas, J. W. Rollins from East Texas Teachers College, J. V. ("Siki") Sikes from East Texas Teachers College, H. R. McQuillan from Stetson University, and L. J. Dimmitt from Beaumont, Texas, High School.

Herb Duggins has left Purdue University and gone to Louisiana Tech at Ruston as Football Line Coach and Assistant Coach of Basketball.

Don Tariello has gone from Purdue University to Drake University as Assistant Freshman Coach.

W. P. ("Dutch") Fehring has been promoted to the varsity coaching staff at Purdue University, and E. H. Burnham from South Bend, Indiana, High School has taken over Fehring's reins as Freshman Football Coach at Purdue.

At the University of New Hampshire, Carl Lundholm, Freshman Coach for several years, has been named Varsity Backfield Coach. Howard E. ("Howie") Hanley, Lundholm's Assistant last year, is now Coach of Freshman Football at New Hampshire.

At Catholic University of Washington, D. C., Vincent Fraatz, a 1932 Catholic University graduate, has taken the place of George Vlk as Assistant Coach. Vlk has gone to the University of Tulsa as End Coach.

Captain Brenham ("Bud") Robinson and Clarence Sheffer, of the 1934 varsity, have been added to the coaching staff at the University of Arizona.

Leo Calland has changed from the University of Idaho to San Diego State College, San Diego, California.

Percy O. Clapp has left Lawrence College to go to the University of Idaho as Assistant Football Coach and Director of Intramural Athletics.

Garrett Arbelbide of Menlo Junior College has become Head Coach of Football at LaVerne College in California.

Leonard B. ("Stub") Allison, Assistant under William Ingram, has become Head Football Coach at the University of California.

Ted Banks, former University of Michigan player and recently Assistant Coach at Tulane, is now Head Coach at the University of Idaho.

Douglas A. Fessenden, former University of Illinois athlete, has been named Head Coach at the University of Montana. B. F. ("Bunny") Oakes, last year's Head Coach at Montana, has gone to the University of Colorado as Head Coach.

Notes From Here and There

COACHES J. B. ("Jock") Sutherland and Charley Bowser were the first casualties as the University of Pittsburgh opened its 1935 football drills. Watching a mushball game the day before camp officially opened, both were struck by a bat that slipped out of the hands of one of the Pitt players. Bowser required first aid, and Sutherland received a badly bruised shin.

Necrology

SAM S. WILLAMAN, for many years Head Coach at Ohio State University and, more recently, at Western Reserve University, died in August. Burial was at Salem, Ohio. Mr. Willaman was very active in the American Football Coaches Association and headed several important committees.



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Combining Football Fundamentals and Plays

By John B. Shepard

Eagle Rock High School, Los Angeles, Calif.

ONE of the most perplexing problems which every football coach must face at the beginning of each season is that of maintaining the proper balance between the work on football fundamentals and the development of offensive plays. The work in fundamentals is essential, for without mastery of these skills there can be little hope of success in the more advanced stages of the game. Unless the coach is fortunate in having a schedule which allows ample time for the development of the team, he often finds that he is forced to give attention to the building of offensive plays before the basic

MANY coaches have difficulty in successfully bridging the gap between fundamentals and game offensives. In this article, John B. Shepard, who is Chairman of the Boys' Physical Education Department at Eagle Rock High School, explains an ingenious device that other coaches may find useful, especially with young or inexperienced players.

work has been thoroughly learned. If many of the candidates are making their first contacts with the game, then the problems of the coach in this respect are greatly increased.

For several years, it has been the experience of the writer to handle a lightweight football squad, usually averaging about forty-five players, of which over 50 per cent have had no previous experience in the game. With the first league game usually coming the fifth week of school and with such a large proportion of inexperienced players, it has been difficult to have the team properly prepared for the game. However, by following the plan outlined below it has been found that the team is much better organized for the opening date than under the usual procedure.

During the two hour practice sessions of the first week, nothing is attempted other than conditioning and work on the various fundamentals of line and backfield play, kicking and passing. With the beginning of the second week, about an hour and a quarter are devoted to fundamental work, and the remainder of the session to drill on a basic offensive play. At least two sessions are given to each of the first two or three plays, after which it is found that the material can be absorbed at a somewhat faster rate.

The procedure for any given play is first to set up the offensive formation, and then to place the defense so as to show the weakness on which the offensive play is to

capitalize. Explain the offensive and defensive duties and have players of the offensive group walk through their assignments. For example, on an off-tackle play from short punt formation (Diagram 1) the offensive assignments are as follows:

RIGHT END: Drive Opposing Tackle in with assistance of Outside Back.

RIGHT TACKLE: Hit Opposing Guard high.

RIGHT GUARD: Hit Opposing Guard low.

CENTER: Check Opposing Center from coming through.

LEFT GUARD: Pull out and cut down the Opposing Fullback.

LEFT TACKLE: Fill the hole left by the Running Guard.

LEFT END: Cut through for an Opposing Secondary Man.

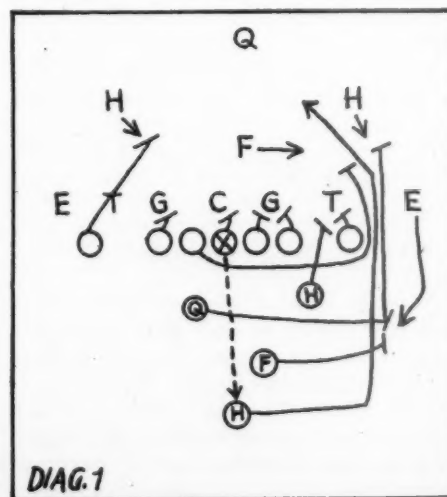
OUTSIDE BACK: Help the Right End with Opposing Tackle.

FULLBACK: Block Defensive Left End out.

QUARTERBACK: Help Fullback with Defensive Left End if necessary, or cut for a Secondary Man.

TAIL-BACK: Carry ball, keeping deep until Defensive Left End has been drawn into position for the block, and then cut inside.

After this preliminary explanation has been given, the play is then broken into three drills. The purpose of these is to allow the instructor to watch the action of only a few men at a time on offense and defense, while the remainder of the group is learning the play and practicing the form of the various blocks by "dummy work" and "easy hitting" at the same time. In the explanation to follow, "Active Work" means that the offensive players in-



DIAG. 1

licated are applying the block under game conditions and "hitting" their man, while the defensive men are making a strong effort to break up the play. The three drills follow:

- DRILL 1. Active Work (Diagram 2)**
Offense: Left End, Left Tackle, Center.
Defense: Right Guard, Center, Right Halfback.
- DRILL 2. Active Work (Diagram 3)**
Offense: Right Guard, Right Tackle, Right End, Outside Back.
Defense: Left Guard, Left Tackle.
- DRILL 3. Active Work (Diagram 4)**
Offense: Left Guard, Fullback, Quarterback, Tail-Back.
Defense: Fullback, Left End, Left Halfback.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933 OF THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL, published monthly, except July and August at Chicago, Illinois, for October, 1935.

State of Illinois, } SS.
 County of Cook }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Athletic Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
 Publisher, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.
 Editor, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.
 Managing Editor, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.
 Business Manager, John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

John L. Griffith, 6858 Glenwood Ave.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

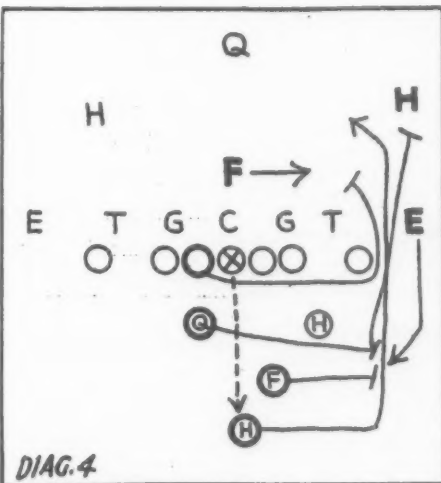
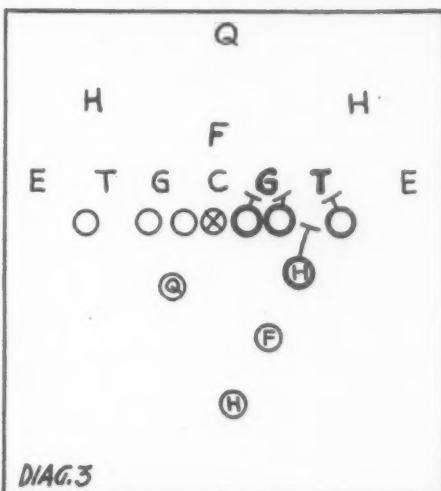
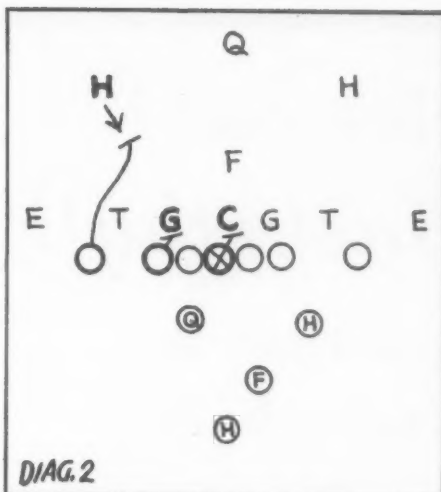
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1935.

[Seal] Roy C. Clark, Notary Public.
 (My commission expires March 31, 1936.)



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